

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT VIENNA: PRINCESS STÉPHANIE OF BELGIUM RECEIVING BRIDAL GIFTS FROM THE WOMEN OF SALZBURG.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 505.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at 10, Upper Porchester-street, Hyde Park, the wife of Sir Daniel Adolphus Lange, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., at Cedar Hill, Antigua, West Indies, the wife of the Hon. Henry Berkeley, Solicitor-General of the Leeward Islands, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at 86, Brook-street, Lady Heathcote Amory, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 58, Inverness-terrace, W., the wife of Sir Thomas Raikes Thompson, Bart., of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Manchester-square, the wife of Sir Julius Benedict, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at the Priory Church, Great Malvern, by the Rev. Walter Senior, B.A., Vicar of St. Thomas's, Nottingham, Charles Hawley Torr, of Nottingham, to Sarah Ann Heywood, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Hadfield, of Liverpool. No cards.

On the 10th inst., at Bishopthorpe Church, D. Brocklehurst, 2nd Life Guards, to Marion, eldest daughter of the Hon. Egremont Lascelles.

On the 21st ult., at St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Clarke, M.A., Rural Dean and Rector of St. Michael, Elliot Grasset Louis, son of the late Thomas Louis, Esq., and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, Bart., to Hannah Clarke, youngest daughter of Henry Filgrim, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., at Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square, the Rev. James Hudson Malet, LL.D., Retired Chaplain R.N., aged 79.

On Feb. 12, at Warriri, Upper Essequibo River, British Guiana, S.A., James Frederick Pattison, Esq., aged 63, son of the late Thomas Pattison, Esq., of the East India Company, and Mary Ann Langton, his wife, all of London. The deceased was a member of the Hon. Haberdashers' Company from the age of 21 until the time of his death. Deeply regretted by family and friends.

On the 12th inst., at Albion Villa, Coombe-road, Croydon, Lucetta Frances Bacon, widow of John Bacon, Esq., of East Dulwich, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Gell, Rector of Boylston, Derbyshire, in her 85th year.

On the 10th inst., at 23, Clapton-common, Walton Edmund, in his 53rd year.

On the 12th inst., at Whiston, after a short illness, the Hon. and Rev. William Howard, Rector of Whiston, Yorkshire, and Canon of York, third son of the late and brother of the present Earl of Eglinton.

On the 13th inst., at Ipswich, after a short illness, Mary Dorothea, wife of Colonel Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, of Coomb Springs, Surrey, aged 46.

On the 18th inst., at her house, 6, St. Colme-street, Edinburgh, Miss Helen Forbes, eldest daughter of the late Hon. John Hay Forbes, Lord Medwyn, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Scotland.

•• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ROSA BONHEUR'S CELEBRATED PICTURES, ON THE

ALERT, and A FORAGING PARTY, which gained for the artist the Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, at the Antwerp Academy, 1873. Also, the complete engraved works of Rosa Bonheur, including the well-known "Horse Fair," now on exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Five.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION."—"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,"—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Professor Leopold Carl Müller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," is now Open at ARTHUR TOOTH AND SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

FOUR-IN-HAND DRIVING CLUB.—The Painting of a Meet at the Magazine, with upwards of 150 Portraits from Life, is now on View at DICKINSON'S, 114, New Bond-street, W. Admission, from Ten till Dusk, One Shilling.

MR. SIMS REEVES' FAREWELL ORATORIOS at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, under the special patronage of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN and all the members of the Royal Family.

FOURTH CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, at Eight.

HYMN OF PRAISE AND STABAT MATER. Artists: Madame Marie Rose, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Cummings, Signor Foli, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.—MR. SIMS REEVES' FAREWELL ORATORIOS.—Orchestra and Chorus 1000. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Prices:—Stalls, 15s.; Arena, 10s. 6d. and 7s.; Balcony, 6s. and 4s. Admission, 1s. Tickets at the usual Agents'; Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and the Royal Albert Hall.

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. THE THIRD CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY AFTER-NOON NEXT, MAY 23, at Three o'clock. The Programme will include Berlioz's Symphonie Dramatique "Romeo and Juliette" (ending with the Queen Mab scherzo), Overtures, "The Hebrides" (Mendelssohn), "Guillaume Tell" (Rossini). New song, "Know'st thou the land" (A. Goring Thomas). Pianist—Herr Ernst Loewenberg. Vocalists—Miss Amy Aylward, Miss Orridge, Mr. Faulkner Leigh. Conductor—Mr. Ganz. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6s., and 1s., at the usual Agents'; and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 126, Harley-street, W.

THE BACH CHOIR.—Patron, her Majesty the QUEEN. Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. J. Seb. Bach's MASS IN B MINOR, Sixth Performance, ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1 (unavoidably postponed from May 18). All Tickets issued for that date are available for June 1, at a Quarter-past Eight o'clock. Madame Lemmens-Sherington, Madame Isabel Fasset, Mr. Shakespeare, Mr. Burgon, and Mr. Kempton. Principal Violin, Herr Ludwig Straus. Full Orchestra, and the Bach Choir. Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 6s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

THE BUILDING OF THE SHIP.—J. F. Barnett's new Cantata. ST. JAMES'S HALL next WEDNESDAY EVENING at Eight. Band and Chorus 130. Conducted by the Composer. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6s., 2s., and 1s., at St. James's Hall and the usual Agents'.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' THE NEW PROGRAMME, replete with musical gems, sparkling comicallies, and humorous sketches, will be repeated until the end of the present month. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at THREE and EIGHT. FIFTY ARTISTS, including the Juvenile Choir, the Statuesque Dancers, and powerful Phalanx of Comedians. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

MOHAWK MINSTRELS.—SANGER'S AMPHITHEATRE.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight, until Saturday, June 4. Most brilliant Success. Crowded Houses. Enthusiastic Encores. No cloak-room extortion. 4000 Good Seats, at popular prices—6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. E. MOWBRAY, Manager.

MOHAWK MINSTRELS.—GRAND IRISH FESTIVAL ENTERTAINMENT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 25. Irish Dances, Irish Songs and Ballads, Irish Recitations, Band of Harps, and other attractions.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, MAY 23, 25, and 27, at Eight o'clock, OTHELLO—Othello, Mr. Irving; Iago, Mr. Booth; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, MAY 24, 26, and 28, at 7.45, THE CUP and THE BELE'S STRATAGEM—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCE of OTHELLO TO-DAY (Saturday) at Two o'clock—Othello, Mr. Irving; Iago, Mr. Booth; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry; and SATURDAY, MAY 28—Othello, Mr. Booth; Iago, Mr. Irving; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

WESTMINSTER PANORAMA, YORK-STREET. QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W. (opposite St. James's Park Station and adjoining Royal Aquarium).—THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, by C. Castellani. Covering over 20,000 square feet of canvas. The largest Panorama in England. WILL OPEN JUNE 1. Admission One Shilling.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Last Week of MANY HAPPY RETURNS, by Gilbert A. Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Lay; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., and 5s. No fees. Booking-Office open from 10 to 6. An entire Change of Programme, Monday, May 31.

THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, A NEW JOURNAL FOR THE YOUNG.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS issued the first Illustrated Weekly Newspaper for Boys, price ONE PENNY, on Wednesday, April 6, 1881. THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS is a Journal full of Entertainment and Information for Youth; and, at the same time, a Paper which Parents can with confidence place in the hands of their Children.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S "LOST MOUNTAIN." A New Romance in the best style of this famous Author, commenced in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for April 6.

"SQUEE BIFFEN" STARTS A RAFT in No. 6 of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, MAY 18. This drollet and most humorous of original Stories for Boys, illustrated by JOHN PROCTOR, was begun in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS on April 6.

"THE NORTHERN MESSENGER," an Arctic Story, by JOHN LATEY, Jun., Complete in One Number, appears in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, May 18.

CAPTAIN WEBB'S HISTORIC SWIM is fully described by "Dolphin," and illustrated in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for May 18. Webb and Fearn's Week's Swim is also amply illustrated in "Phil Holiday's Notes."

LIFE AFLOAT OF THE ROYAL MIDDIES, specially written for THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and profusely embellished with Original Sketches by the Author, will be commenced in Next Week's Number.

BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. One Penny; post-free, 14d.

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HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. Entries close MAY 23. SHOW OPEN JUNE 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Prize-Lists and Forms of Entry may be had on application to the Office, Barford-street, N. By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager. Agricultural Hall Company, Limited.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m. EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY. Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.45 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881.

The turn of events in Tunis has created no little concern throughout Europe. It is not merely that the policy of France in the Regency confirms previous suspicions, but it has been unscrupulously carried out. While the Khroumirs, who turn out to be less predatory than was supposed, have been, with their families, retreating to their mountain fastnesses out of reach of the invader, M. Roustan, the French Consul, and General Bréard were enacting what is hardly too strongly described as a *coup d'état* within the walls of the capital, a few miles from which an adequate supporting force was encamped. The hapless Bey, whose chief faults are that he is weak and holds a coveted territory, was peremptorily required, within a given number of hours, to sign a Treaty with his great neighbours in Algeria, which in effect makes him a vassal of France. He first refused, then hesitated, and finally yielded. It was a case of undisguised coercion. The act has been promptly ratified by the French Chambers, and applauded by the French people, but has created much misgiving throughout Europe, which sees in it an ill-omened revival of Imperialist policy under the ægis of the Republic.

One of the first effects of this high-handed proceeding was the downfall of the Cairoli Cabinet at Rome. The Italians were almost stupefied by an event which has suddenly frustrated their cherished policy and compromised their great and legitimate interests in Tunis. The disaster was Signor Cairoli's misfortune; not his fault. But his resignation does not alter the situation, and he bequeaths a fatal legacy to Signor Sella, his successor. The deep anger and disappointment of the Italian nation have a solid foundation. French supremacy means a deathblow to their industrial and commercial interests in Tunis, and the occupation by their rivals of a magnificent harbour, Biserta, within a hundred and twenty miles of the coast of Sicily.

The ulterior consequences of this deplorable event are likely to be far-reaching. England, like Italy, has had considerable mercantile relations with Tunis. But this aspect of the case is less important than the weakening of the Western alliance, which represents the higher civilisation of Europe. Whether or not the bitter remarks of our newspapers are actually justifiable, there is serious danger in stirring up international suspicion and animosity. Wisely, therefore, did Mr. Gladstone on Monday night, during the premature discussion raised by Mr. Guest, object to the hasty condemnation of "a country with which we have been for more than a generation in close and unbroken alliance," and plead for the advent of "authentic information before strong charges are made against its policy or conduct." The invasion of Tunis by France with a view to its ultimate absorption may be indefensible;

but none of the great Powers, certainly not England, can with consistency protest against such aggressive action.

Hardly less important in a European sense is the untoward news from St. Petersburg. Alexander III., who has been for a month past shut up in his palace at Gatchina, has yielded to occult and malign influences, such as too often frustrate the best intentions of absolutist Sovereigns. The young Czar, whose strict retirement was thought to foreshadow beneficent projects of reform, has issued a manifesto to his people which asserts the full exercise of autocratic power, and has been followed by acts that leave little doubt of his intentions. After, apparently, much conflict in his Majesty's councils, the reactionary party has gained the ascendant. General Loris Melikoff, who has been striving for two years past to mitigate the severity of Russian despotism, and impregnate the Government with liberal ideas, has been cashiered, or—which is only a more gentle way of stating the fact—has been allowed to retire on the ground of ill-health. His colleagues, M. Abaza, Baron Nicolai, M. de Giers, and others, who more or less favoured a policy of amelioration, have also resigned; and General Ignatieff, the notorious diplomatist, who extorted from the Sultan the Treaty of San Stefano, and is supposed to be the embodiment of Slavonic aspirations, has been commissioned to form a Cabinet. This unexpected change, due it is said to the influence of the Czar's former tutor, has created general gloom and apprehension in St. Petersburg. The prospects of Russia are as dark as they can be. It is possible that the era of foreign aggression may not be recommenced; but if Alexander III. has elected to meet the revolutionary forces that honeycomb Russian society by stern measures of proscription and repression, the terrible struggles of the last reign will probably be renewed, and his dynasty placed in peril. The Nihilists have promptly accepted the challenge thrown down to them, and in a new proclamation declare—"We accept the war forced upon us by your Majesty." It is difficult to believe that the young Emperor has resolved to turn a deaf ear to the sad teachings of experience.

The exhaustive speech of the Prime Minister on Monday in defence of the Irish Land Bill, though, contrary to custom, followed by many others, will probably shorten the wearisome debate and hasten the division on the second reading. It is impossible to forecast the progress of the measure in Committee. Two nights only in the week, unless day sittings should be resorted to, can be given to the consideration of its many and intricate clauses, which can hardly be disposed of before the end of June. Mr. Gladstone on Monday expressed the firm determination of the Government to persevere. But the obstacles in the way are serious. The House of Commons has become almost unmanageable. On that evening three hours were consumed in asking and answering all kinds of questions, some very trivial, two of which were accompanied by a motion for adjournment. This practice of consuming the time of the House has grown into a habit which blocks all legislation, as was abundantly shown in Tuesday night's debate on Mr. Dillwyn's motion.

With the present week the May religious anniversaries for the most part come to an end, and Exeter Hall, if not silent, will be restored to the uses of the Young Men's Christian Association, which remains in permanent possession of the building. At least four days or nights in every week for a month past have been sacred to the great societies which between them receive and expend an aggregate income of more than half a million in missions and philanthropic objects at home and abroad, and never fail to draw large if not overflowing audiences. On the whole, their resources, gathered from every part of the United Kingdom, are on the increase. Of those that work abroad, the Church Missionary Society has the largest income—£207,508. Next in order is the more venerable Propagation Society with £138,288. The Wesleyan Missionary Society spends about the same amount; the London Missionary Society, £108,247. The great organisations which are the handmaids of the missionary societies include the Bible Society, with its clear income of £114,328, and issues for the year of nearly three millions of Bibles and Testaments; and the Religious Tract Society, with total receipts of £193,580, and aggregate issues of some eighty millions of publications. These are but specimens of the many spiritual forces which during May take stock of their position, make a fresh start in the missionary field at home and abroad, and are sustained by the voluntary and never-failing zeal of their adherents. Two features of these great philanthropic agencies deserve passing notice. First, the subscribers to foreign missions are for the most part the most active patrons of home missions. Next, that—large as is the aggregate army of missionaries in distant countries, such as India, China, the South Seas, and Africa—the work is being more and more prosecuted by native converts, who have been trained to assist their European teachers.

Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from indisposition, which on Tuesday confined him to his bed. But he passed a good night, and attended to official business on Wednesday.

The Earl of Bandon is, the *Morning Post* believes, to be the new representative Irish peer.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Baron Henry De Worms has not been a day too soon in calling the attention of the House of Commons, first, to the systematic exclusion of foreign Jews from Russia, and, next, to the disgraceful outrages lately committed in Southern Russia on those Israelites who are so unfortunate as to be born subjects of his Autocratic Majesty. Of course, the Muscovite Government may urge that, being a wholly despotic one, altogether defiant of public opinion, it is entitled to do what it likes with its own; but if it chooses to deny Jews of alien nationality permission to sojourn in the City of the Tsar, as it recently denied permission to Mr. Levisohn, a British subject of the Jewish faith, it should not allow the Russian Consul-General in London to grant a *visa* to the passports of Jews going to Russia, who, when they reach St. Petersburg, find themselves brutally ordered by the police "to clear out."

Tyrannical caprice combined with stupid and barbarous ignorance are at the bottom both of the persecution of the native and the banishment of the foreign Jews. The atrocities in the south may, in a measure, be due to religious fanaticism, and may possibly have been fomented by the Nihilists. But the ostracism of the Jews from St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other large cities is the outcome only of bureaucratic and police dunderheadism. It is the business of the Russian civil administration and the Russian gendarmerie to make anybody over whom they have any authority as uncomfortable as ever they can; and to worry the Jews is excellent sport for the *tschinovniks*. That religion has nothing whatever to do with the taboo placed on foreigners of the Hebrew faith is shown clearly enough by the fact that Jews belonging to the First Guild of Merchants are not molested. I could name, too, many Ministers of State, diplomats, and officers of the army and navy who are, or were, Jews; and in the existing Russian press there is a powerful Hebrew element. The chief writer in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, the organ of the Russian Foreign Office, is a Jew—and a very clever Jew.

The Russians are themselves accustomed to say jocularly that when Peter the Great was petitioned by some eminent foreign Israelites to allow their community to settle in St. Petersburg, he made answer, "My poor dear Jews, it is for your own good that I decline to grant the prayer of your petition. I know my own subjects only too well; and I know that four Jews would not be in matters of buying and selling a match for one Russian. They would be skinned alive." Peter had certainly lived long enough in Holland to mark the wonderful prosperity acquired by that little country mainly through the thrift and enterprise of the Jews; and why he should have wished to exclude them from his infant capital I fail to understand. But a great many things have been attributed to Peter Veliké which he never said or did. His famous Will, for instance. That is a wholly apocryphal document.

"Men of sense are all of one religion." Apropos of this essentially false epigram, as falsely attributed to the late Lord Beaconsfield, "T. E. C." is so kind as to write me from New-square, Lincoln's-inn, that in a Parisian newspaper, *La France*, he lately noted the following, under the head of "*L'Esprit des Morts*:"—"Le monde est une hûtre et mon épée l'ouvrira. Benjamin Disraeli Comte de Beaconsfield." The blundering translator has not only robbed Shakespeare, but wronged him by spoiling the sense of the epigram. Ancient Pistol, in "*The Merry Wives*," did not say that the world was an oyster. He said that it was *his* oyster which he with sword would open. An oyster may be anybody's oyster, and after the clever man has opened it with his sword the next (and cleverer) passer-by—say, a lawyer—may swallow the delicious fish, and leave the opener nothing but the shell.

A gentleman who is chief shorthand clerk to a well-known London firm has obligingly sent me the copy of a post-card which he has written, containing 32,363 words. The post-card, which is about three inches and a half in breadth by two in height, looks like some pattern for "trousering;" but I have not a microscope on the premises, and my eyes are too weak to decipher any one of the 32,363 words. I suppose that it is a triumphant achievement in stenographic caligraphy; but may I venture deferentially to hint to the chief shorthand clerk that if he continues to draw so lavishly on his powers of vision he may find himself some of these days bankrupt in eyesight altogether. I squandered my own sight when I was young; and am now more than half blind.

Mr. J. T. Bedford writes me from Guildhall a very courteous note, in which he frankly admits that the supporters of the ancient coat of arms of the Corporation of London are not Griffins but Dragons, and that Mr. Birch's bronze beast at the western extremity of Fleet-street should be called (as I pointed out) a Dragon instead of a Griffin. Mr. Bedford quotes Edmondson, an eminent heraldic authority, who, in a work published one hundred years ago, gives the following description of the civic supporters:—"Two Dragons, with Wings expanded ar. Charged on the Wings with a Cross gu." Thank you, Mr. Bedford; yet will I wager that the bulk of talking and writing English people will continue and obstinately persist in continuing to call the bronze beast a Griffin. "And if his name be George, I'll call him Peter," says Philip Faulconbridge, in "*King John*." That is the principle to which the partisans of the "Griffin" versus the "Dragon" may be expected to adhere.

Mem.: A facete correspondent rejoicing in the surname of Griffin sends me a photographic carte de visite of a winged beast depicted on a wall of a villa at Pompeii, and which he holds to have been the Founder of his Family. But there were ancient griffins long before the Pompeian one.

She comes! She comes! Who? The aerial ship from California, to be sure. I read in a recent number of the *San Francisco News Letter* that the Provisional Committee of Incorporators of the Aeroplane Company for Navigating the Air

have held their first meeting for the purpose of settling the list of the Board of Directors and drawing up a prospectus "indicative of the purposes of the Aeroplane carriages which will be in aid of the great and almost universal commingling of humanity throughout the world, of which the geographical position of California will form the initial point." The consulting and constructing engineer of the Company, Mr. Augustus Laver, has completed a working model of the invention, the principle of which is embraced in the fact that, "while the machine progresses through the realms of space, the gravity of its structure and its entire weight are neutralised." The Committee have not yet finally settled from where the Aeroplane ship Leland Stanford is to make her first trip, with Mr. Laver as first passenger. But she is coming! Of that there can be no doubt. So is my "ship" (which has been so very long a time coming home), freighted to the bulwarks with doubloons, ducats, pieces of eight, gold dust, and diamonds as big as hens' eggs. She is coming; so is the Good Time; and so are the Greek Kalends.

I note the prospectus of a Subscription Edition of Tobaccoists' Papers of the eighteenth century compiled by Mr. John Ashton, and which Messrs. Clayton, of Bouverie-street, are about to publish. The collection will contain over a hundred facsimiles of the engravings—often very quaint and curious—on the papers in which the snuff and tobacco of our ancestors were wrapped up. In the specimen woodcuts, accompanying the prospectus, negroes, wild Indians, and "Captain John Smith, the first Englishman who ever went on shore in Virginia," conspicuously figure. The first act of Captain Smith on landing was, according to the legend on the tobacco-paper, to "take the King of Paspanegh prisoner." It is a pity that there is not a pendant to this spirited tableau in a woodcut representing Captain John Smith in dolorous captivity, and rescued from imminent death by the devotion of Pocahontas.

Mem.: Perhaps the most popular tobacco paper of the present age was the prospectus of an illustrated periodical, called "*The Welcome Guest*," started nearly five and twenty years ago by Mr. Henry Vizetelly. This prospectus took the form of a complete tale, entitled "*The Story of the Sultan Mourad and his Welcome Guest*." I think that about a quarter of a million copies of this opusculum were printed on very thin paper, and distributed gratuitously among the tobaccoists of London and the provinces. As an advertisement, the "*Tobacco paper prospectus*" was a highly successful one; while drolly enough, it had the honour to be reviewed in most flattering terms in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

All the art-critics of the metropolitan press have, I doubt it not, made acknowledgment of the distinct technical service done to criticism by the "*Academy Notes*" and "*Grosvenor Notes*," edited by Mr. Henry Blackburn. In this page I am not an art-critic; still I may be allowed to make passing mention of what I may call the "*French Blackburn*," being an illustrated Catalogue to the pictures, drawings, and statuary in the Paris Salon. It is thrice as dear as our Blackburn; but then it is thrice as large. Some of the facsimile drawings are very fine, others are black and foggy. The French titles have English equivalents appended to them, and not a few of them are rather droll. For example, a picture representing a young lady in primitive costume weeping over a monument on which is the bust of a distinguished French idyllic painter deceased is called "*La Nymphé à Corot*." This the translator renders "*The Nymph at Corot*." What did she do when she got "at" Corot? Scratch his face?

One of the most eccentric productions, so far as subject is concerned, in this Illustrated Catalogue, is of a picture called "*Le Café vient au secours de la Muse*," tersely translated as "*Coffee helps the Muse*." In a really graceful composition a partially-draped lady, somewhat resembling the allegorical Muses one sees on the titlepages of old Encyclopædias of Arts and Sciences, is reclining on a couch, with a terrestrial globe at her feet, and a harp, with a splendid architectural background behind her. She is apparently much perplexed in the attempt to find a rhyme, say for "*hippopotamus*," or for "*porringer*," when there suddenly descends from the skies a winged damsel of Nubian complexion and simplicity of garb, who bears on a handsome salver a coffee pot and cup. Stimulated by the fragrant Mocha, the Muse succeeds, no doubt, in finding a rhyme for the obdurate "*hippopotamus*" or the provoking "*porringer*." The picture, which is by M. Ruffio, might be fitly purchased by an enterprising coffee dealer; and what a capital commercial poster it would make, from the Herkomer point of view!

But does coffee help the Muse? What do Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Browning, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Oscar Wilde, write upon? Lord Byron, I have heard, took a little gin-and-water while he was penning the last cantos of "*Don Juan*," and Schiller, according to Lord Lytton, resorted too frequently, in his later years, to potent Rhine wines while engaged in composition. Voltaire drank coffee all day and nearly all night long. I am no poet, but I can still work from eight to nine hours a day. Say that, after having had some coffee and a slice of bread in the morning, and read all your papers and some of your letters, you get comfortably to work by ten. You scribble until one p.m. Then half an hour's interval for a very light lunch, washed down by a glass of claret-and-water. From half-past one you scribble again until half-past five, when (while still scribbling) you have a cup of tolerably strong tea. Then you scribble again till seven, and at half-past eight you have your dinner. On days when you have to go to the play, you must rise and dine an hour earlier. After dinner you should do no kind of work; but you may read and talk, or go to the theatre or into the World, and see the Show. I can manage to get through such a daily round as this, four, five, and occasionally six times a week, if I am permitted

during the major part of my eight hours and a half labour to indulge in the solace of tobacco. Smoking, I suppose, will kill me some day; but Dr. Sangrado told me that it would kill me a quarter of a century ago.

With respect to the frequency with which, within recent years, English words have been adopted in colloquial French, "*J. H.*" informs me that he read lately in a Paris newspaper the following paragraph:—

Boulevard Richard-Lenoir, le sieur Gaulard, 53 ans, cantonnier, a été renversé par un tramway et traîné sur un parcours de cinq mètres. "It will be admitted," adds my correspondent, that a permanent way capable of capsizing a road-mender and then dragging him along for half a dozen yards is a very remarkable way indeed. But there is no use arguing with our vivacious neighbours in these matters. They delight in snipping off the ends of terms. They call a "skating-rink" a "skating;" and if they adopted our word dining-room they would abbreviate it to a "dining." Of old they did not abbreviate. They gently blended. Thus, our "bowling-green" was Gallicised as "bouligrin," and "riding-coat" as "redingote."

Over and over again have I been constrained to remind my beloved readers that my name is Davus and not *Edipus*, and that I am, as a rule, as incapable of unravelling riddles as I am of penning stanzas in the *Ottava Rima*. Consequently, I am only able to echo the question propounded by my esteemed correspondent "*H. H. T.*," who asks whether anyone has yet successfully guessed the answer to Archbishop Whateley's famous riddle—

When from the ark's capacious round
The World came forth in pairs,
Who was the first to hear the sound
Of boots upon the stairs?

I asked one of the most idiotic of my acquaintance for a solution of the Whatelean mystery; and the harmless but fatuous creature replied that the first to hear the sound of boots on the stairs of Noah's ark was possibly the *solea vulgaris*, or common sole. Latinised, it has more than three quarters of an ear, and (translated into the sole of a boot) would be certainly the first to hear the sound which itself made. Having cut my idiotic acquaintance dead after this, I had recourse to my friend 'Arry. That lively personage suggested that the "Heel" was the first to hear the Boot-sounds. I then gave up the quest in despair; and, for aught I know, Sandro Botticelli or "Old Booty" may have been the first to hear the sounds in question.

The Earl of Rosebery presided last Saturday at the annual festival of the Artists' Benevolent Institution, and made, so it seemed to me from the reports in the papers, a very genial, graceful speech, full of sensible things. Lord Rosebery's utterances failed, however, to please a writer in the *Standard*, who, in a lively leading article, "chawed up" the noble chairman, "slated," "bulldozed," and otherwise disparaged him. That which appears in the highest degree to have aroused the ire of the writer in my respected contemporary was Lord Rosebery's harmless remark that "the popular idea of an artist is a very simple one. It assumes, as a fact, that he wears a long beard, that he smokes a great deal, and that he occasionally studies the antique, and then, in a moment of splendid inspiration, dashes off masterpieces."

"The popular idea," retorts the irate gentleman in the *Standard*, is nothing of the sort. "Our artists," he continues, "dwell in the airiest and brightest districts of Kensington or the Regent's Park. They have fine houses and keep fine company. They work as hard as scribes during the hours of daylight. Their engagement-list is as full as that of a Cabinet Minister, and they have a comfortable balance at their bankers." All this would be true enough if the writer had only preceded "Our artists" by the two simple words, "Some of." I know "some" artists who live in fine houses, entertain fine company, have "society on the brain" when they should be studying the antique, and who give themselves upon occasion intolerably stuck-up airs. But I know many more artists—clever and industrious artists of both sexes—who are steeped in poverty to the very lips. And if there were not very many of these unfortunates there would be no need for Artists' Benevolent Funds and Institutions.

I bought, the other day, at a frame-maker's in Gray's-inn-road, some little water-colour studies on Bristol board—figure-subjects, slight, but tender and graceful in treatment, and brilliant in colour. I should have thought that, in Bond-street, a guinea apiece would have been a very moderate price for these sketches; but the frame-maker in Gray's-inn-road let me have half a dozen for a couple of shillings each. He had many more larger and more finished drawings by the same hand in his portfolio, he said, and they were the work of a lady, who had been a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy. No, my excellent Standard-Bearer, not all our artists live in fine houses, entertain fine company, and have comfortable balances at their bankers. Only "some." Only a few, perhaps.

Touching the proper pronunciation of the Christian name "Ralph," "*W. D. F.*,"—Hall, near Derby, one of a host of correspondents on this topic, tells me that in the will of Henry Fane, which was proved on the 7th of June, 1538, and of which my correspondent has seen the transcript at Somerset House, the name of the testator's son Ralph is uniformly spelt "Raaf." This was the Sir Ralph Vane stated in the thirty-second chapter of Hume's History of England, under the date of 1552, to have been the friend of the Protector Somerset, and as such condemned and executed. He was the illegitimate son of Henry Fane, of Hadloe, near Tonbridge, in Kent, who made the will cited above. Thus if "Raaf" was pronounced as it was spelt, Butler's "half" in "*Hudibras*" would have been pronounced "haaf," and would have rhymed very well with "Raaf." "Haaf" for "half" is, I pointed out in the outset, a peculiarity of American pronunciation; but the "Raaf" of Henry Fane's will lead once more to the conclusion that any new American word is often very old English.

G. A. S.





THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE AGITATION: ATTACK ON A PROCESS SERVER.

Our Special Artist in the disturbed agricultural districts of the West of Ireland contributes another Sketch of the perils that frequently beset a process-server when employed in the legal execution of his duty. Some remarks upon this subject were made last week, having reference to the instance of a landlord near Claremorris, Mr. Walter Burke, who, finding that none of the ordinary process-servers in the country would venture to go round and deliver writs of ejectment to his defaulting tenants, has resolved to do it himself; galloping quickly, with his trusty servant, from one farmhouse to another; entering armed with a loaded revolver, not as a menace to others, but for his own needful protection, and, after showing the legal instrument, of which he leaves a copy, riding off as fast as he came. But the common agents who are customarily engaged in this service are not able to resort to the same means for their personal safety, and some of them have been very cruelly treated by furious mobs of the peasantry, at the instigation of the Irish Land League.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, last week, motions were made to dispense, in many cases, with service of the

writs in actions to recover rent. The lands were chiefly in the county of Tipperary. In one case the plaintiff's solicitor received from the local process-server, William Daly, a letter stating that he was laid up in the infirmary with a broken head, received in the discharge of his duty. He therefore could not serve the processes, nor would he try to do so, because he had been beaten in the town of Tipperary on April 5 last. It was also stated that Daly had latterly refused even to post writs; and the local solicitor, in a letter to the Dublin solicitor, wrote, "You had better put the association men in motion. We can get nothing done here now, as a reign of terror exists." In consequence of the lawlessness that prevails in the locality, by reason of the action of the Land League, personal service of writs and processes could only be effected by chance, and with great risk to the process-server. The motions were granted.

A few days ago the Sub-Sheriff of King's County and fifty police, under command of Captain L'Estrange, resident magistrate, attempted to seize cattle near Rohan, for half a year's rent due by six tenants. A considerable crowd assem-

bled, and the stock were driven off before the Sheriff arrived, so that no seizure was made. The sub-inspector threatened to arrest the president of the local Land League for intimidating one of the Sheriff's officers.

As a large force of policemen and soldiers were marching to the railway station after the termination of a land meeting at New Pallas, they were assailed with volleys of stones by a large crowd. One policeman was knocked down and a soldier was badly treated. The soldiers, with this exception, reached the station in safety, but the police had to make a sudden retreat. It was thought the constabulary would have to fire on the mob, but this was spared.

Still worse deeds of dastardly cruelty have taken place. The other night a party of disguised men visited the house of a man named Clifford, who has been censured by the Land League, and, having roused him out of bed, cut off his ears, and left him in a state of insensibility. This outrage occurred at Kilorgan, in the county of Kerry, and is supposed to be agrarian. Another murder, arising from this agitation, was perpetrated last week. A gamekeeper named Connors, in the

employ of Lord Dimsdale, was shot early on Thursday morning while returning, accompanied by his wife, in a cart from the fair at Gort to his home at Bookeen, county Galway, six miles from Athenry. While approaching the village of Bookeen about daybreak, three men fired from behind a hedge. Connors was severely wounded in three places. He was brought home and attended by Dr. Leonard, but died next morning. Connors had only recently been appointed bailiff in place of another man who had been dismissed, and he lately prosecuted some men for trespass. Three men, named Keogh, Fahy, and Dolan, have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair, and have been remanded.

Six additional baronies of the county of Tipperary have been proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant, under the Act for the Protection of Life and Property; and seven more arrests of leading members of the Land League have been made, so that nearly a hundred persons are now in custody. In the meantime, Mr. Parnell has received a telegram from America, informing him that £20,000 has been there given to the funds of the Land League in Ireland.

SOMEBODY'S COMING!

Who can it be? The young lady at the drawing-room window, peeping out at the side edge of the Venetian blind, will not confess that she has any reason to expect Somebody, or Anybody, to call at the house about this hour of the day. We have no right to pry farther into her confidence; but a little acquaintance with the family affairs, such as an intimate friend of her parents might have gained from previous revelations, and from observing both her demeanour and theirs towards the gentleman who was met there at last evening's dinner-party, would throw some light upon the question. Did he say a word to her, or to her mamma, about his intention to call this morning, as he lingered near the door, with a look of reserved wistfulness, before taking his departure? There is evidently "something up," which has preoccupied Miss Alexandra's mind since breakfast-time, so that she cannot settle either to reading, or writing letters, or fancy work, or drawing or music; but has been running into the garden and back, as we see by her parasol on the table, and has got herself rather flustered with heat or excitement, which accounts for the fan in her hand. Now she listens for a click of the gate, or a masculine step on the gravel-walk, and hearing this, for the fifth or sixth time before luncheon, though it may be only the butcher, the baker, or the grocer's man from the village, Miss Alexandra is again at the window, pulling aside the blind, and pretending to want to know if it is likely to rain. The fond and foolish heart, imagining that this expected interview, with a certain proposal for her acceptance, will be the crisis of her fate and the greatest concern of her whole future life, may be excused some degree of impatience.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 17.
On Thursday last the Government made a statement to the French Senate and Chamber, which then met for the first time after the Easter vacation, announcing the object of the Tunisian Expedition and the satisfactory progress both of the military operations against the Khroumirs and of the negotiations with the Bey. The same evening General Bréart, who had arrived under the walls of Tunis with his brigade in the morning, was received by the Bey in his palace, and a treaty of guarantees was signed between France and Mohamed-el-Sadok. Great satisfaction was expressed in Parliament and in the Press when the news of the signing of the treaty arrived. This satisfaction was, however, diminished when it was found that the Bey, immediately after signing the treaty with General Bréart, wrote a letter to Said Pasha telling him that he had signed the treaty "constrained by force." This will oblige the French to look carefully after the execution of the treaty, and perhaps necessitate an army of occupation. At any rate, it will revive the old question of the suzerainty of the Porte in Tunis, and it coincides with ominous agitation in Tunis. Meanwhile the operations against the Khroumirs are still going on, and it can hardly be said that the Tunisian question has yet obtained a solution.

The Chamber's legislative existence will come to an end during the second week in July. Between now and then the deputies will have no lack of work, for at the present moment 231 bills and motions are in various stages of preparation for the consideration of the House. On Monday the report of M. Boysset on M. Bardoux's Electoral Reform Bill was read. This report, adopted in committee by seven votes against three, concludes in favour of the maintenance of the electoral law of 1875—that is to say, of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. The debate on the bill will take place on Thursday, when M. Gambetta will speak in favour of the *scrutin de liste*. This will be the first important event of the session. After this debate M. Gambetta will visit his native town of Cahors, where grand fêtes are being prepared for his reception.

The arrival of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt in France is almost a Parisian event, although it took place at Havre. The great actress arrived on board the *Amérique* on Sunday morning. Fifty thousand people, it is said, were assembled on the quays and jetties, shouting with all their might, "Vive Sarah Bernhardt." As the *Amérique* was being towed into port the "divine" Sarah stood on the deck waving a flag to show the enthusiastic crowd where she was. On landing she was received by the President of the Humane Society and his men. The president made a little speech; two of the men presented two enormous bouquets; Sarah shed tears, and in her joy kissed half a dozen life-boat men who were nearest to her. On Monday night Sarah and her company played "La Dame aux Camélias" at the Havre Theatre for the benefit of the Humane Society. To-morrow Dona Sol is expected to arrive in Paris with her golden voice and the golden spoils of her American campaign, which are said to amount to 800,000*f*. There is, however, reason to believe that these figures are very much exaggerated.

Vice-Admiral La Roncière Le Noury died on Friday last, at the age of sixty-eight. M. Le Noury fulfilled several missions in England, took part in the Crimean War, commanded a Polar expedition organised by Prince Napoleon in 1856, and otherwise professionally distinguished himself. He entered political life in 1871, and joined the Bonapartists. He was elected Senator in 1876. The Admiral was President of the Geographical Society and of the Yacht Club.

The medal of honour of the Salon will be voted on Tuesday next. Apropos of the Salon, I may say that the management of the "Société des Artistes Français" has by no means given satisfaction; not only has favouritism been singularly evident, and protégés more numerous than ever, as may be seen by any competent judge of the majority of the pictures of which the Salon is composed, but the "Société des Artistes" have

made the Salon a pure business speculation. The creation of a five-franc entrance fee and the admission of advertisements into the catalogue are small matters, which still are good as evidence. But what are we to say of the disinterestedness of a committee which allows a well-known photographer to enter the Salon before any other in consideration of a sum of 40,000*f*.? A similar arrangement is understood to have been made with several picture-dealers. The tendency of the leading French artists (I do not mean the members of the Institute) during the past two years is not to exhibit in the Salon. The conditions of exhibition are unfavourable, and the recompenses mean nothing. The success of the private exhibitions, which have been so frequent of late, indicates the path of the future. The great Salon will yield the place to the little Salons, *les petits Salons* as they have been aptly called.

M. Jules Vallès, who returned almost unwillingly from his London exile last year, has just published a new novel, "Le Bachelier" (Paris: Charpentier). This volume, which is dedicated "To those who have been brought up on Latin and Greek, and who have died of hunger," forms the second part of "Jacques Vingtras," a semi-autobiography published by M. Vallès last year, in which he narrated the history of his childhood. It will be followed by "L'Insurgé," in which we shall find the Vallès of the famous journal *La Rue*, the Vallès of the *Réfractaires*, and the Vallès of the Commune. I need not dwell upon the originality of the talent of M. Vallès, or his qualities as a stylist. I need not, either, examine his opinions, political or social. I speak of "Le Bachelier" purely from a literary and psychological point of view. It is a remarkable book. T. C.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The conclusion of the Tunisian treaty has, as was expected, led to a Ministerial crisis in Italy. Signor Carroli announced in the Chamber last Saturday that he had tendered the resignation of the Ministry to the King. He explained that the situation created by the action of the French in Tunis was so grave that he and his colleagues desired to abstain from vindicating their past policy or answering any interpellation on the question. His Majesty accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, and commissioned Signor Sella to form a new Ministry. He is stated to have succeeded in forming a Cabinet, constituted as follows:—Sella, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance; Robilant, now Ambassador at Vienna, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Biancheri, Minister of the Interior; Canizzaro, Minister of Public Instruction; Peruzzi, Minister of Public Works; Luzzati, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Ricotti, Minister of War; Brin, Minister of Marine; Mirabelli, Minister of Grace and Justice. There is said to be some uncertainty regarding the portfolio of for Foreign Affairs, but it is fully expected that Count Robilant will accept it.

SPAIN.

The result of the elections for municipal councillors has been officially published. Of the successful candidates 28,079 are favourable, and 3824 hostile, to the present Ministry.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has adopted by a large majority the principal clauses in a bill restricting the issue of licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquors to a certain number in proportion to the population of each district, and making other provisions for the repression of drunkenness.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

We gave last week an account of the Imperial Marriage at Vienna, and our present issue contains some illustrations, with further particulars, of this auspicious social event. The Prince of Wales was present at the christening of the infant daughter of the Prince and Princess of Coburg, which took place on the 11th inst. The Emperor and Empress, the King and Queen of the Belgians, all the Archdukes and Archduchesses, Princess Gisela and Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the Count and Countess of Flandres, and Prince William and Princess Victoria of Prussia likewise attended the ceremony. The child was baptised Dorothea Marie Henriette Louise Stéphanie. A drawing-room in the Coburg Palace was arranged as a chapel, with an altar at one extremity. Cardinal Archbishop Siewor, assisted by the Primate of Hungary, officiated. The Queen of the Belgians acted as sponsor for the infant Princess. After the ceremony luncheon was served in the dining-room of the Palace. The King and Queen of the Belgians left Vienna on the 12th inst., after having taken leave on the previous day of the Crown Prince and Princess at Laxenburg, and of the Emperor and Empress early on the 12th. The Emperor, the Archdukes, the Prince of Wales, and the Burgomaster were present at the railway station; the parting between the Emperor and the King being of a most cordial character. The Prince of Wales left in the afternoon of the same day by the express train for Pesth.

The Crown Prince Rudolph and the Princess left Vienna on Wednesday morning for Pesth, amid the enthusiastic cheering of the people.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen in brilliants upon the Sultan of Turkey, in grateful recognition of the reception given to the Crown Prince Rudolph during his recent visit to Palestine.

On the reassembling of the Lower Chamber of the Austrian Reichsrath on the 11th inst., President Smolka referred to the nuptial ceremony of the previous day, and dwelt on the enthusiasm with which the union of the Heir to the Throne with a Princess coming from a Constitutional kingdom and family like that of Belgium had been greeted throughout the wide provinces and by the numerous nationalities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In last Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the Minister of Public Instruction brought forward the bills for the establishment of a Czech University at Prague, and authorising a supplementary credit to provide the necessary funds.

After a long debate the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Monday passed the Pesth-Semlin Railway Bill by a large majority.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck sustained another defeat in the Reichstag on Monday. After one or two divisions on certain clauses of the bill for introducing a system of biennial Budgets and quadrennial Parliaments, a vote was taken on the measure as a whole, when it was almost unanimously rejected, and a resolution of Herr Rickerts adopted, requiring the Budget for the Empire to be prepared and determined upon before the Budgets of the several States. This final result was, it is stated, brought about by the Conservatives and Clericals voting with the Liberals, whereas they had before given their support to the Government.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor returned to St. Petersburg on the 11th inst. from Gatchina with the Empress, and afterwards held the usual spring review. Wherever his Majesty was expected to

pass crowds waited patiently and cordially welcomed him. Immediately after the review a proclamation was issued, in which the Emperor expresses his resolution to maintain his autocratic power, and invokes the people's aid in exterminating sedition and cultivating religion and morality in all the relations of life. News comes from St. Petersburg that the Liberal element in the Russian Government is shelved, and that the Reactionaries have triumphed. General Melikoff, M. Abaza, Baron Nicolai, M. Milutin, and M. de Giers have resigned, and General Ignatieff has been summoned to form a homogeneous Cabinet. These resignations have been precipitated by the Czar's last Manifesto, showing that he relies upon Autocracy alone to save the country under its present difficulties. The Nihilists, in a new proclamation, declare that they accept the war forced upon them.

The state of things in Southern Russia, where the attacks have been made upon the Jews, is described as deplorable. The correspondent of the *Golos*, telegraphing from Kieff, says he has seen more than 1800 families in the barracks, many of whom had been wounded and mutilated, and all had been two days without food.

DENMARK.

Owing to the rheumatic sufferings of the King having assumed great severity, his Majesty proceeds shortly to Wiesbaden.

AMERICA.

The vote of the Senate confirming the nomination of Mr. Stanley Matthews to the post of Justice of the Supreme Court was 22 for and 21 against.

Senators Conkling and Platt, of New York, have resigned their seats in the Senate. These Republican Senators (telegraphs the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*) resign from disgust at the outcome of the conflict with the President about the appointment of Mr. Robertson as collector for New York, every indication being that the Senate would confirm Mr. Robertson. The belief is that they intend asking the New York Legislature to re-elect them as an indorsement of their course against the President.

After a close investigation relative to diseases in swine, the United States State Department has published the conclusions at which it had arrived. It declares there is no more disease in America than in Europe, and that trichinosis is almost unknown at Chicago and Cincinnati—the two largest pork consuming centres.

A monument commemorating the battle of Cowpens was unveiled at Spartanburg, South Carolina, on the 11th inst., 20,000 people being present.

A wave of great heat for May has passed over the Atlantic States, the mercury rising in some places above 90. On the 12th inst. frequent sunstrokes were reported; seven cases having occurred in New York and Brooklyn.

Last week 14,281 emigrants landed at New York.

CANADA.

An official contradiction has been given to the rumour recently published by some Canadian papers to the effect that the Marquis of Lorne contemplated resigning the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

Sir J. A. Macdonald, the Premier, sails for England on Saturday (to-day).

The Chinese in British Columbia have struck against the tax imposed by the Chinese headmen. An affray occurred with the police, several of whom were injured. The Chinese threatened to return and burn the town.

INDIA.

The Viceroy telegraphs that at Candahar, according to the latest news, all is quiet. The principal chief of the Zamin-dawar Alizais has come in. Some damage done to the British cemetery has been repaired, the culprits imprisoned, and a permanent guard established.

A *Times* telegram says that, if the latest reports from Cabul can be trusted, the long-expected collision between the Ameer and Ayoo Khan is now imminent.

Calcutta has been visited by a storm of unusual severity, during which three men were struck dead by lightning.

AUSTRALIA.

The Legislative Council at Melbourne has passed the bill for the reform of the Constitution, with amendments modifying the measure in some important particulars. The telegram which contains this news adds that an amicable settlement of the question is expected. The revenue returns of Victoria during the past quarter show an increase under the head of railways of £60,000, and Customs £55,000, the total increase of revenue during the past nine months being £322,000. A large quantity of frozen English fish received in Australia by the Orient Line steamer *Lusitania* has been retailed in Melbourne in excellent condition, the average price realised being 4*s*. per pound.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated the 16th inst., announces the departure for England in the Orient steamer *Siguria* of Sir Herbert Sandford, R.A., Royal Commissioner to the Melbourne Exhibition. The *Siguria* sailed from Adelaide on the 14th inst. The feeling is said to be general that Sir Herbert Sandford has done his work admirably.

Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, has received a telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated the 13th inst., announcing the resignation of the Treasurer, the Hon. G. S. Fowler, and the appointment of the Hon. W. B. Rounsevell in his place. Parliament has been summoned for the dispatch of business on June 2.

The revenue of Queensland for last month shows an increase of £20,000, and expenditure a decrease of £6000, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The railway extension from Warwick to Stanthorpe has been opened, and the first turf has been turned of the projected line to Sandgate. Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor, is now on a tour in the northern ports. The season is favourable for the crops. Parliament will meet on July 5 next.

Cyprus is overrun with locusts, which are making great ravages among the wheat crop, and the barley crop is bad through blight.

The French Minister of Public Works proposes to apply the electric light, now employed in four lighthouses, to the remaining forty-two French lighthouses, at an expense of 7,000,000*f*, another 1,000,000*f*. being also expended in steam trumpet signals for foggy weather.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains the following notice respecting the University of Adelaide:—"The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting and declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, of Laws, of Science, and of Music, granted by the University of Adelaide, South Australia, on any person, male or female, shall be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom and in the colonies and possessions of the Crown throughout the world, as fully as if the said degrees had been granted by any University of the said United Kingdom."

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Equally facetious and true is Mr. *Punch's* announcement that Messrs. Irving, Booth, McCullough, and Child have "taken a Moor for the Season." Nor should it be forgotten that at Sadler's Wells, for a brief period, Mr. Charles Warner also "took a Moor"—the Moor being that eminently noble one, Othello,—and, with the invaluable co-operation of Mr. Hermann Vezin as Iago, made a great deal more of the Moor than had been expected. The existing conjunction of theatrical stars in the Constellation "Othello" is all the more remarkable, since out of eight leading artists engaged in the performance of the Shakspearean tragedy at Drury Lane and the Lyceum respectively, four, Messrs. McCullough and Booth, Mr. Hermann Vezin and Miss Bella Pateman are Americans. The remaining four, Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. E. Terriss, and Mr. John Ryder are, we are all glad and proud to know, English. Let it likewise be observed that in the matter of public utterances the Americans are the most prudish, not to say squeamish people in the world, and that the tragedy of "Othello" has a very embarrassing plot evolved in the very plainest of plain language; yet neither in the United States nor in this country has Mr. Booth or Mr. McCullough found it necessary to "Bowdlerise" the poet's text to the extent of mangling it. A few of the most striking crudities of Elizabethan speech have been omitted or softened down; but there the process of "Bowdlerisation" has ended. The result is that, both at Drury Lane and the Lyceum, there is presented that which I maintain to be a directly elevating, educational, and edifying performance, which young or old can take no more harm from witnessing than they can from reading the apologue of Susanna and the Elders and the Judgment of Daniel thereupon in the Apocrypha.

It is surely justifiable to compare the Othello of Mr. Irving with the Othello of Mr. Booth; but the comparison of Mr. John McCullough's Moor with that of either of the artists just named would be not only wholly unjustifiable, but clearly unjust to the really clever and painstaking tragedian now attracting crowded audiences to the National Theatre. It would be as unjust as, in art criticism, it would be to compare Mr. Frith with Mr. Burne Jones or Mr. Stacy Marks with Mr. Alma Tadema. All these distinguished painters are, in their several ways, excellent; but those ways are parallel, and may be prolonged to infinity without meeting. If Mr. John McCullough belong to any school it may be to that of Edwin Forrest and Gustavus V. Brooke. He is decidedly the kind of tragedian for a theatre of such vast dimensions as Drury Lane; and whatever the stalls or the private boxes may think about him, the more popular sections of the house can scarcely fail to be roused to enthusiasm night after night by an actor whose presence is so stately, whose mien is so comely, whose gestures are so dignified, and whose voice is so magnificently resonant. As for Mr. Hermann Vezin, who plays Iago to Mr. McCullough's Othello as superbly as he played it to Mr. Charles Warner's at Sadler's Wells, he should not care a brass farthing for those critics who sneeringly tell him that he looks physically diminutive or "mentally microscopic" on the immense stage of Old Drury. Perhaps the critics who tell him so are not themselves one hundred and eighty-seven feet eleven inches high. Charles Keen was a little man; but he was not by any means a contemptible Iago; and, as for Garrick, was Dr. Johnson's "Little Davy" a giant? For my part, I think that, on the whole, the little men have a decided advantage over the big ones as tragedians. Imagine the effect of a very tall Othello at the Prince of Wales's! As regards the low comedians, the very best of them—"Little" Knight, Oxberry, Buckstone, Keeley, Harry Widdicombe, "Jemmy" Rogers, John Clarke, David Rees, and the gloriously extant John Lawrence Toole, all belonged, or belong, to "the lofty-stomached race of Little Men." Wright and Liston, I think, and perchance John Reeve, were actors of considerable inches.

So Mr. John McCullough has scored a distinct and brilliant triumph as Othello at Drury Lane; and he has been admirably seconded by Mr. Hermann Vezin as Iago. Further strength has been given to the cast by the touchingly emotional utterances of Miss Bella Pateman as Desdemona, the sonorous delivery and excellent by-play of Mr. John Ryder as Brabantio, the powerful declamation of Mrs. Arthur Stirling as Emilia, and the earnestness of Mr. Augustus Harris as Roderigo. Altogether, the performance of "Othello" at the National Theatre is a very fine one, and has moved the usually icy dramatic critic of the *Times* to such a pitch of enthusiasm as to incite him to quote Greek.

For six weeks, dating from the thirtieth instant, Old Drury will be given over to the company of the Court Theatre of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who are to appear in a selection of plays from their capacious repertoire, embracing the works of Shakspeare, Schiller, Goethe, Molière, Gelpatzer, &c. I once saw the "Merry Wives of Windsor" in German, at Munich. It was rather a solemn performance. I should dearly like to see Molière's "Précieuses Ridicules" or the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" in the Teutonic vernacular; so I have purchased an Ollendorff, and look forward to great things. The Meiningen Company are under the gracious patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and I hope that they will have better treatment at Drury Lane than the Dutch company had at the Imperial.

Mr. W. G. Wills, in a very modest and sensible letter to the *Times*, announces that he has withdrawn his tragedy of "Juana" from representation at the Court Theatre. He has been led, upon reflection, to observe that the gloom of the closing acts is too oppressive for an English audience; so he withdraws the grim piece with a view to the removal of the unpopular element of horror before the reproduction of "Juana" in the provinces and in America. I scarcely know Mr. W. G. Wills, personally; and, indeed, I most sincerely wish that I did not know any actors or any dramatists, at all. It is very hard to have to censure people whom you know and like; but the camaraderie engendered by what seems to be unduly close social contact between journalists and dramatic artists leads, to my thinking, to the adoption on the part of some critics of a perfectly revolting system of slavishly adulating actors and actresses who move in what is termed "Society," while these same critics spitefully disparage and vilify those comedians who do not "live in fine houses and entertain fine company." As regards Mr. Wills and his fellow-playwrights, I can say, with the negro clergyman,

Git down off dem seats, white man or brudder;
I care no more for one dan I do for udder.

But I have the highest admiration for Mr. Wills' poetic genius and dramatic candour; and I hope that he will believe in my sincerity when I express an opinion that, with a little care and thought, "Juana" might be turned into a very fine—nay, a very noble—play. The playwright has been hampered by the necessity of killing Madame Modjeska; and that gifted tragedienne, it appears, insisted that she would be killed, and that nobody should save her. At the same time, when Mr. Wills revises and recasts his play, let him consult

some friend who is a Spanish scholar, and get rid of the uncouth and positively grotesque nomenclature of his personages. If "Fray Juan" is to become "Friar John," Juana (whose name, at the Court, was generally pronounced "Guana" instead of "Huaña") should become "Johanna;" and if "Fray Felipe" is to be known as "Friar Philip," "Pedro," the page, should be called "Peter." There is, again, no such Spanish Christian name as Katrina. Esteban is an absurd surname for Juana. Esteban is a Christian name, signifying Stephen. Murillo's Christian name was Esteban. Don Carlos de Narcisso is next door to an impossibility. He would be Don Carlos or Don Narciso of something or another. What should we think in English romantic diction of Sir Reginald Hugh, or Sir James John? The "Dame" Garcia should be the "Señora" Garcia; and the "Provost" should be the "Alcalde" of Toledo. Finally, the "loggia" of Juana's castle should be the "patio." The "loggia" is characteristic not of Spanish but of Italian architecture. And how on earth, Mr. Wills, did a "Mother Abbess," with a lantern in her hand, obtain admission to a monastery full of Franciscan friars? These, it may be maintained, are but trifling solecisms. I reply that if a dramatic author lays the scene of his drama in Spain he is bound to give attention to the reasonable demands of local colour and nomenclature.

On Saturday, the fourth of June, Mr. Wilson Barrett transfers his brilliant troupe from the Court Theatre to the Princess's, and an English version of "Frou-Frou," written by Mr. Comyns Carr, will be produced, with, of course, Madame Modjeska in the principal character. She will, no doubt, be enchanting in it; but, you see, it is another "sighing and dying" part. The charming artiste might be the Lady Abbess of a female La Trappe, of which the inmates continually murmured to one another "*Sœur, il faut Mourir*," the orthodox response made being *Sœur, Mourir il faut*. The Court is to have a new lease of life after the performance, for seven nights only, dating from this instant Saturday, of "*Adrienne Lecouvreur*," with Madame Modjeska as Adrienne. On Monday, the sixth of June, that delightful English actress, Miss Marie Litton, will commence with "The Busy Body" a series of performances of Fine Old English Comedies. I have been looking over a good many Fine Old English Comedies lately. I found a vacant shelf, and filled it with a set of "Bell's British Theatre," which I bought cheap; and it struck me that not a few of the Fine Old Comedies were Fine Old Bores. But if any one can "pull through" with an antiquated comedy it is Miss Marie Litton.

G. A. S.

From the rather heavy, if elaborately mounted, tragedies of our large theatres it is a relief to escape to the small houses where farcical comedy makes the rafters ring with laughter. Mirth-moving as a Palais Royal piece, though free from the flavour peculiar to the French stage, the new comic play at the Royalty, "The Member for Slocum," presents a series of diverting situations, all of which are capable of innocent explanation. Mr. George R. Sims, the author (whose "Crutch and Toothpick" ran so successfully at the same little theatre), has managed his incidents with cleverness and discretion. Mr. Onessimus Epps, "the Member for Slocum," is a victim to an all-night sitting of the House of Commons and to a strong-minded advocate of women's rights. Miss Kate Lawler is the vivacious impersonation of this would-be wrecker of "The Member for Slocum's" domestic happiness; and the action never flags whilst she is on the stage. Full of fun from start to finish, the bustling gaiety of Mr. Sims's merry comedy is also well sustained by the other actors and actresses concerned, particularly by Miss Harriet Coveney (Mrs. Jeffs, the indignant mother-in-law), Mr. Arthur Williams (the luckless member), and Mr. Frank Cooper, whose natural style and easy manner materially contribute to the success of "The Member for Slocum."

An entire change of programme is announced for Monday, May 30, at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, consisting of two new pieces by Arthur Law, entitled "Cherry Tree Farm" and "A Bright Idea," the music to which is by Hamilton Clarke and Arthur Cecil respectively. Mr. Corney Grain will also give his new musical sketch, entitled "Ye Fancie Faire, 1881."

The Mohawk Minstrels still draw large and appreciative audiences at Sanger's Amphitheatre. The principal items of interest in the programme are the ballad-singing of Messrs. Kavanagh and Garland, the banjo-playing of Mr. Thomas, the cleverly-written songs of Mr. Harry Hunter, and Master Kavanagh's sweet rendering of "The Empty Cradle." Although "The Empty Cradle" is converted into a jig by every boy errand, is ground as a galop on every itinerant organ, and is tortured in various other ways, its old beauties are now revived. That the song has been given with more expression elsewhere will be admitted, but it has never been more musically rendered; and, if the air were unaccompanied, still greater effect would be gained. The graceful jig dancing of Messrs. F. Diamond and W. Ray adds variety to the entertainment.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Last week's specialties were duly recorded by us. This week opened with a performance, on Monday, of "Lohengrin," for the first time this season, when Madame Albani resumed the character of Elsa, and sang and acted with charm and power fully equal to those of any former occasion. As Lohengrin, Herr Labatt made his first appearance in England, and obtained a moderate success. His voice and style are more suited to declamatory passages than to those of sentiment and tenderness. His best efforts were in the denunciation of Ortruda in the finale to the second act, and in the more demonstrative portions of the great duet with Elsa in the bridal chamber. Mdlle. Mantilla, as Ortruda, was earnest and impassioned; Signor Cotogni was as efficient as heretofore as Telramondo; and M. Dauphin made a very favourable impression on his first appearance here as the Herald—Signor Silvestri having been satisfactory in the part of the King.

On Tuesday "Les Huguenots" was repeated, and Madame Firsich-Madier and Signor Mierzwinsky were again very successful in their performances, respectively as Valentina and Raoul—this occasion having included the first appearance in England of Mdlle. Elly Warnots, who sang the florid music of Margherita di Valois with much brilliancy and refinement. The lady is evidently an accomplished artist, and we shall doubtless soon have occasion to speak further of her merits. The indisposition of Signor De Reszké caused the sudden transference of the character of San Bris to Signor Ugetti, who acquitted himself well.

For Thursday, "Dinorah" was announced, with Madame Sembrich's first assumption, in England, of the title-character, and the first appearance this season (as Hoel) of M. Lassalle. The return of Madame Patti is to take place next Tuesday in "Semiramide."

The first of this year's Floral Hall concerts—in association

with the Royal Italian Opera—takes place this (Saturday) afternoon; Mesdames Albani, Sembrich, and Trebelli, and other eminent artists being announced to take part in the performances.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The début of Mdlle. Adelgisa Gabbi in the title-character of Verdi's "Aida"—on Thursday week—was, on the whole, successful. The lady has good vocal and dramatic qualities; her appearance is pleasing, and her actions and gestures are dignified and appropriate. Her voice is capable both of fluent execution and sympathetic expression; the prevalence of tremolo having doubtless been largely owing to the nervousness of a first appearance. Mdlle. Gabbi produced a favourable impression in the scene of the first act, and in the duet with Amneris; and this was greatly enhanced by her singing in the important duet with Amonasro, in which the débutante displayed high powers of pathos and passion. The Amneris of Mdlle. Tremelli was in every respect a fine performance, as was that of Signor Galassi in the character of Amonasro; which has never been more finely rendered, both vocally and dramatically, than on this occasion. Signor Runcio was a very satisfactory Rhadames—other features of the cast not requiring specific notice.

Saturday's performance brought back Mdlle. Ilma di Murska, after an absence of two years. As Dinorah in Meyerbeer's charming opera so-named, the Hungarian prima donna sang with undiminished brilliancy and refinement. Among several special points, her fine delivery of the difficult "Shadow song" was prominent for admirable vocalisation and the enthusiastic reception which it met with. Dinorah's slumber song, and her share in the exquisite "Bell Frio" were sung with charming grace, the elaborate passages for Dinorah in the duet with Corentino having been very artistically executed. Mdlle. di Murska also sang with much dramatic expression in the fine trio which precedes the catastrophe of the torrent and the thunderbolt. The music of the principal Goatherd was excellently rendered by Mdlle. Tremelli; Signor Galassi acted and sang finely as Hoel, and Signor Runcio's Corentino was eminently good, both as to singing and acting. The parts of the Hunter and the Reaper were filled, respectively, by Signori Monti and Rinaldini. Other details require no comment. Signor Arditì conducted.

The Philharmonic Society gave the last concert but one of the sixty-ninth season on Thursday week, when a new orchestral "Sinfonietta," by Mr. F. H. Cowen, was produced, the composer having conducted its performance. It contains some pleasing and striking music, extremely well scored, and was very favourably received. We must take another opportunity to speak more in detail of the work.

The second of Mr. Charles Hallé's twenty-first series of Pianoforte Recitals, yesterday (Friday) week, continued his serial performances of Beethoven's Sonatas and Bach's forty-eight Preludes and Fugues; this week's performances carrying the scheme still further forward.

The second of the present series of Mr. Ganz's excellent orchestral concerts took place on Saturday afternoon, when Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" entitled "Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste" was repeated. Of the work and of its very effective rendering at the first concert we have already spoken.

The second of the extra Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace, last week, included a performance of one of Joachim Raff's finest symphonies, that in C major (No. 2), and the first appearance here of Herr Heymann, who displayed great technical skill, but some exaggeration, in his execution of Chopin's first pianoforte concerto. Other items of the programme require no specific mention.

At the Alexandra Palace the second of a series of concerts, under M. Meyer Lutz, took place last Saturday, old English ballads constituting the programme.

The second of the new series of Richter concerts was given at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, when Brahms's "Academic" Festival overture, Liszt's "Mephisto Walzer," Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," and Schumann's second symphony (in C) were admirably played by the fine band directed by Herr Richter. The third concert was announced for Thursday afternoon last, when the programme comprised the orchestral portions of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, Chopin's second concerto (with Mr. Bache as pianist), Goldmark's overture, "Penthesilea," and Mr. Cowen's "Scandinavian" symphony.

The South London Choral Association gave the second concert of the season at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, with a varied and attractive programme.

The second of Mr. Sims Reeves's farewell performances in oratorio was announced to take place at the Royal Albert Hall this week in Handel's "Israel in Egypt." This was the third of the series of concerts—Mr. Reeves's appearance at the second, in Haydn's "Creation," having been prevented by his indisposition.

Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" was announced for performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening, with Mesdames L. Sherrington and Enriquez, Mdlle. Enequist, Messrs. E. Lloyd, Cummings, Santley, Bridson, and Hilton, as principal solo vocalists.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week were those of Mr. Brinley Richards, Miss Maddalena Cronin, and Fraulein Bondy (pianists); Mr. Percy Blandford and Mr. Winn (vocalists); and Mdlle. Vaillant (violinist).

A second morning ballad concert is to be given by Mr. John Boosey to-day (Saturday).

Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "The Building of the Ship," which was successfully performed at the last Leeds Festival, will be heard for the first time at St. James's Hall next Wednesday evening, when the composer will conduct. Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, and Messrs. Edward Lloyd and Santley will be the vocalists.

Miss Lillie Albrecht (whose compositions we have had frequent occasion to commend) will give her first pianoforte recital next Saturday afternoon, at Aberdeen House, under the patronage of the Earl and Countess of Charlemont and Mr. George Eyre; the vocalists on the occasion being Madame Arabella Smythe, Miss Coyte Turner, and Mr. Isidore de Lara; Mr. Lindsay Sloper conducting.

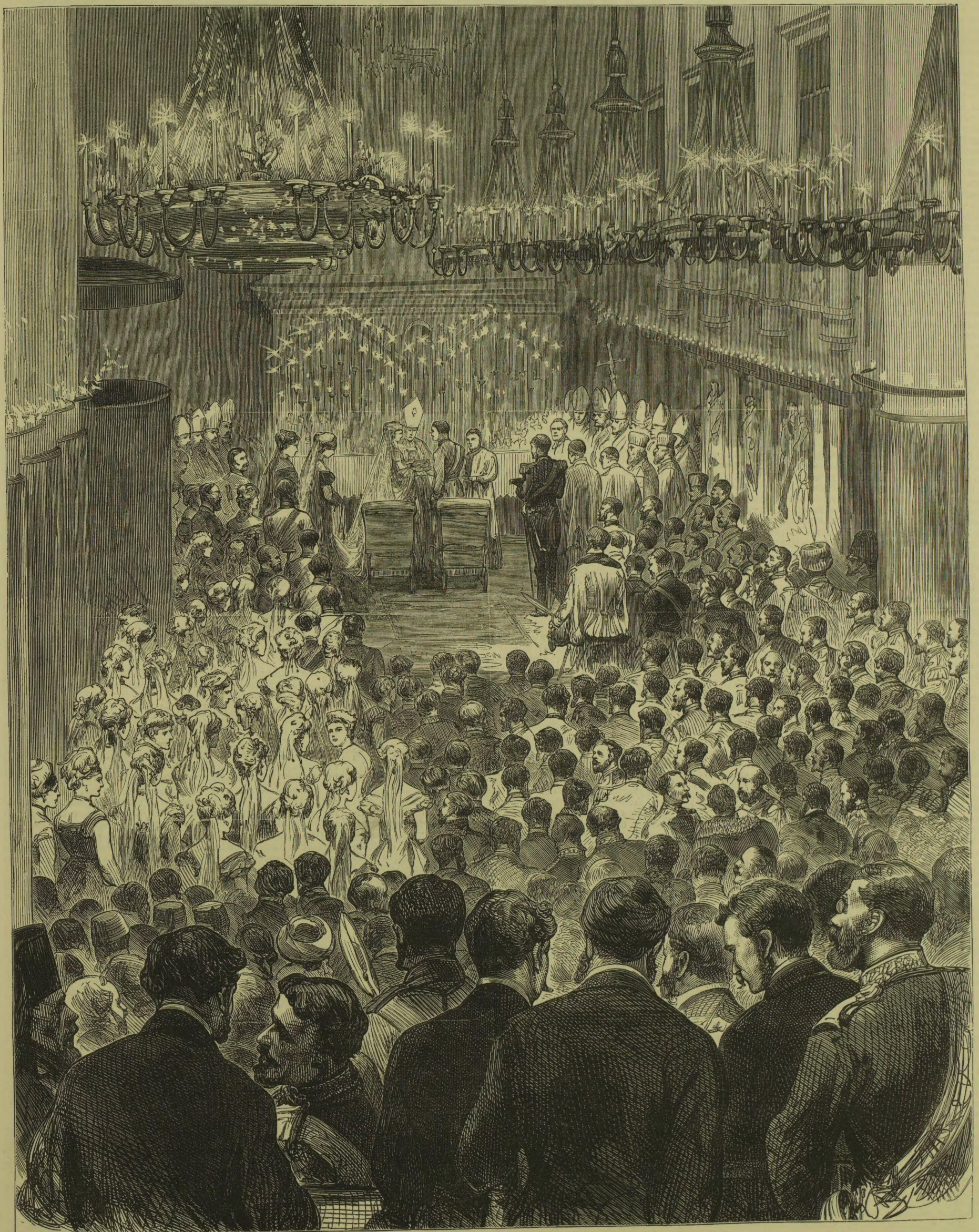
The amateur performance at the Imperial Theatre last week in aid of the Builders' Benevolent Institution realised £100.

A morning performance will be given at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2.30, by the "Inseparables" Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of the Hospital for Hip Disease in Childhood. "A Merry Widow" and "The Doubtful Victory" will be played.

Before the Cincinnati Scientific Society, the discovery has been announced of a process for fusing and moulding iridium, which has hitherto been deemed impossible. A bar of this metal, which was used as a substitute for the negative carbon in an electric lamp, burned sixty hours without loss of weight or change of form.



THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TUNIS: GOUMS, RECONNOITRING, ATTACKED BY KHROUMIRS.—SEE PAGE 505.



THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT VIENNA: THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN THE PALACE CHURCH OF THE AUGUSTINES.—SEE PAGE 505.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

FOURTH NOTICE.

We have still to fill up not a few lacunæ in our notice of the figure-pictures at Burlington House; and in doing so we may conveniently follow the order of the catalogue, at least approximately. No. 12, then, "Her Daughter's Legacy," an old washerwoman regarding a sleeping boy, is a pathetic, broadly painted picture by an artist whose name—Arthur Hacker—is new to us. In "St. Anne's Almshouses, Antwerp" (25), the young Lincoln painter, W. Logsdail, again displays the results of training in the Antwerp school—admirable in the solid impasto, and vigorous realistic rendering of the architecture and figures, but less so as regards the tendency to blackness and apparent insensibility to beauty—also characteristic of the school. "In Antwerp, 1800" (230), by the same, shows the courtyard of the famous old printing establishment, now the Musée Plantin, with a couple of characteristic figures in costumes of the date indicated. "The Genius of the Family" (29), a Spanish boy playing a guitar before an admiring circle, by Mr. Burgess, has all the artist's usual careful—perhaps too uniformly careful—execution and all his nice discrimination of character and expression. A pretty figure of a Greek girl at "The Loom" (35), by C. E. Perugini, would be much more acceptable with less smooth, diaphanous texture, and more manly feeling for natural beauty. The busy motley market scene at "The Foot of the Rialto," where the true character of the Venetian crowd may best be seen, is rendered with generally excellent qualities of art by H. Woods in No. 61. An Italian farm-house interior (71), by G. Chierici, with a child left unguarded in its chair screaming with fright at the irruption of a hungry crowd of turkeys, geese, cocks and hens, who would have their share of the yellow *polenta* that lies about the room, is a farcical exaggeration, but realised with extraordinary precision, firmness, and completeness.

In "Niobe" (83), with two of her children clinging to her in terror, and another lying dead at her feet, Mr. Schäfer takes, and most successfully, a higher flight than he has hitherto attempted. The informal spirited composition, the correct draughtsmanship both of figures and draperies, the refined colouring, with its delicate carnations, greens, and greys, form a beautiful harmonious whole, and evince decorative capacity of a high order. "The Daughter of Herodias" (87), by A. Sacheverel-Coke, is also a quasi decorative work of considerable promise. C. J. Staniland's "Relief of Leyden, 1574" (90)—so well described by the passage from Motley's "Dutch Republic," quoted in the catalogue—indicates a marked advance made by this painter. "Herdsmen of the Campagna Collecting Young Horses" (95) is an exceedingly spirited work by R. Beavis: the group of frightened, half-wild horses leaping the hurdles is capital. Mr. Croft's picture of King George II., dismounted, leading his troops at the Battle of Dettingen (101), has good points, but is disappointing compared with more important previous works. "Her Grace" (112), a small figure of a lady in white satin, by Mr. Pettie, is a fitting companion to "His Grace" of last year. A larger picture of a solitary youth "Trout-Fishing in the Highlands" (186), by the same, is very true to open-air nature in effect. But Mr. Pettie's best work of the year is "Before his Peers" (537), a half-length of a noble in a black, early sixteenth-century, jerkin and cap, pointing, in his defence, energetically to a parchment he holds in his hand—very able and vigorous, if not quite complete. "Yellow Marguerites" (114), the title of a female figure in classical draperies, by A. Moore, merely points, as usual, to an accessory in an exquisitely refined scheme of colour. But, with the rare artistic gift here apparent, why does Mr. Moore content himself year after year by repeating single figures, generally in much the same attitudes? Although we have not met with the name of Rhoda Holmes prominently before, there is no sign of inexperience or of feminine weakness in the powerful picture to which that name is appended, representing "Mendicant Monks Collecting Eleemosina for Christmas: Venice" (163).

Mr. Poynter's successes seem to be confined to alternate years, and among them cannot be counted his half-length of "Helen" (198)—Helen of Troy standing under a peristyle, her eyes wide open and eyebrows distorted with amazement—the cause of which is indicated by fighting men and blazing towers in the distance. Few will be satisfied with the conception of Helen's fatal beauty; there is no correspondence between the aim at the ideal in the face, and the very naturalistic rendering of the hand; the colouring is singularly dry and opaque. But the picture is most cruelly hung beside the melting, transparent sweetness of the President's "Idyll." Mr. Paget betrays very questionable taste in illustrating the horrible story of "Buondelmonte's Bride" (207); technically, however, the work gives high promise. By Signor F. Andreotti there is a pair of small pictures not surpassed in the exhibition for felicity of characterisation. The one shows an old monk, with fallen jaw and lank cheeks, fast asleep "During the Sermon" (209); the other, entitled "A Happy Father of Twins" (210), presents the same monk, habited as purveyor and cook of his fraternity, with radiant face, hugging a couple of huge *fiaschi* of red wine. J. W. Waterhouse has made a long stride in advance in the rich colouring and brilliant effect of "A Summer's Day" (221), a scene of classic life with figures disposed on and about a flight of steps. "Artist and Model" (236), by Mr. F. Goodall (whose more important works we have already reviewed), is the pretty incident, charmingly painted, of a little girl drawing from a dog, and holding before it a biscuit as a promised reward for posing steadily. "Bound for the Black Sea, 1854," by Mr. Hodgson, an elaborate picture of sailors merrymaking, and taking leave of sweethearts and friends, in a seaport town, is probably an early work, but gives promise of the fine humour with which the artist has so often celebrated Jack Tar afloat and ashore. "Married for Love" (294), by Mr. Marcus Stone, is, according to the painter's wont, sentimental in idea and daintily neat and finished in execution. A young heir is leading his handsome but poor and perhaps low-born wife, her baby at her breast, towards the garden-terrace of a country mansion, where his father sits, crippled by gout, lonely and brooding in the waning light. Forgiveness, reconciliation, and reinstatement will, of course, close the drama. Mr. Tourrier's picture (322) of Galileo recanting on his knees his heresy that the earth is not the fixed centre of the universe, presents an admirably conceived row of heads in those of the bigoted and ignorant, or hypocritical and astute Inquisitioners—not forgetting the one noble head that betrays an expression of doubt or conviction: but, strange to say, the figure of the astronomer himself is entirely unsympathetic, and not at all resembling him, if we remember rightly, extant authentic portraits of him. "The Young Solomon" (341), a boy prince, seated on a magnificent Oriental throne, and "The Palace in the Lake" (452), by Val. Prinsep, are aptly compiled, interesting recollections of his Indian travels. In speaking of Mr. Heywood Hardy's "Holy Lion," we omitted to mention his "Life's Chequered Ways" (403), a very well painted picture of a lady on horseback regarding pitifully a poor widow bearing an infant trudging along a country lane.

Another picture which we should have noticed earlier—

indeed one of the most remarkable here—is "The Benediction" (422), by J. D. Linton. Belonging to a series designed for the decoration of a room (the first instalment of which was exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery last year), it represents a youthful prince, with attendant generals, in complete armour, some bearing banners, kneeling in a stately church interior to receive an episcopal blessing before departing for a campaign. Near them also kneel the prince's father, a sister, and younger brother. This rich, picturesque, well-considered composition has little of the blackness in the shadows of previous works, and, if somewhat dull in effect, allowance must be made for a gravity of treatment appropriate to the incident, whilst the colouring, though low in tone, is artistic in quality; above all the faces throughout are excellent studies of suitably-chosen character admirably executed. "Before Naseby" (515), by L. J. Pott—Charles I. playing his favourite game at chess, and, sadly regarding an impending checkmate to the King on the board as auguring defeat to his own ill-played crown on the morrow, is clever and effective, if a little too showily painted piece of historical-genre. Mr. Tissot repeats a motive of previous pictures in "Quiet" (560), a lady and a little girl on a garden seat under the shade of a tree; and the same peculiar merits and defects reappear. The lady's arms pressed close to her sides conveys the impression that both her arms and chest are unnaturally attenuated in proportion to the head. "Good-by: on the Mersey" (581) depicts a crowd waving adieux from the shore towards a great passenger-ship steaming by down the river under a lowering weeping sky. "Washerwomen: Venice" (589), by C. Van Haanen—two shapely handsome girls, the one tucking up sleeve and skirt preparatory to work, the other rinsing a garment in the canal, is almost equal in rich intensity of colour to the "Pearl Stringers" of last year. The secrets of Venetian colouring, and of Flemish force and veracity (the artist commenced his studies in Antwerp) seem to have been mastered by this very able young Dutchman. The title "It's always the Largest Fish that's lost" (595) sufficiently explains the expressions of a row of monks seated listening to the narrative of a piscatorial member of their order, in the very clever and humorous picture, so named, by W. Dendy Sadler. C. Calthrop goes far to make up for some ground lately lost in "Au Revoir!" (592)—officers of the time of Queen Anne taking leave of the ladies of the Court at Hampton Court Palace before going to the wars; the remark also applies to "In the Cloisters" (1376). M. Legros' "Saint Jerome" (903) is but a remote approximation to the manner of the old masters at which it aims.

"Reminiscences" (963), by Gunning King—a Chelsea pensioner standing before the Wellington monument in St. Paul's—is another surprise, as the production of an artist whose name is new to us, so thoroughly competent and unhesitating in its technique; in truth, it has few superiors here in drawing, colouring, or execution, and that breadth and simplicity which usually comes only with long practice. "The Marionettes in the Harem" (967), by T. Ralli, is significant of the childish life of women deprived of liberty in the East, and a very close reproduction of the style of Gérôme. "Heresy" (971), by R. Barret Browning—a monk in a remonstrating attitude before a heretic lying on a dungeon floor, his nude body very skillfully foreshortened towards the spectator's view, is a large, impressive work, and gives fair promise in its earnestness and power that the young painter will do no discredit in art to the names, so honoured in poetry, that he bears. A large picture by E. Blair Leighton of a handsome young knight reining in his destrier at a case-ment while his lady-love binds her scarf round his helmet as "A Gage d'Amour" (1365), is another very promising work by a young artist. The sweet face of the lady is full of tender devotion; the armour is painted to illusion; the conscientious painstaking everywhere displayed is most commendable, and we would only suggest that the care is too equally expended, and tends to produce a dull opacity in the colouring, particularly of the shadows. H. Schmalz's illustration of Tennyson's "Holy Grail"—"Sir Galahad" (1371), being equipped for his great "emprise," evinces research in the fashion of the armour, the altar, and other accessories, and is very fairly well painted, but the feeble manner in which the saintly knight stands is almost fatal to poetic sentiment. J. D. Watson's "Unpromising Pupil" (1383)—figures in seventeenth-century costume giving a lesson of *manège* to an awkward fellow clinging to the mane of a rearing charger, is droll and good in colour. R. W. Macbeth's "Ferry" (1407), with its load of Scotch rustics, has the vivacity and freshness of the Scotch school, but there is a certain artificial prettiness in the figures, and the water is hard and "slab" as plaster. "The Song of Miriam" (1413), by W. Gale, is the most considerable effort we have seen of his, and he may fairly be congratulated with a success proportionate to that effort. Mr. Topham's "Renouncing the Vanities by Order of Savonarola" (1423) is also the artist's most important work hitherto. We regret we have not space to describe this crowded but well-ordered composition, wherein is seen, influenced by the preaching of the iconoclastic reformer in the distance, and accompanying the procession ordered for the occasion, troops of priests bringing books and manuscripts, lewd pictures, and other works of art, together with masks and motley adjuncts of the Carnival; and the Florentine ladies divesting themselves of their trinkets, to throw on the great burning pile erected in the Piazza Signoria. The artist's peculiar type of female face is too prevalent, though less so than heretofore. The chief technical fault is the want of discrimination in the textures, gilded objects, for example, being not readily distinguishable from yellow drapery. "The Song" (1433), a classically-attired group of maidens, listening to one of their number chanting, with accompaniment of her lyre, under effect of glowing evening life, is idyllically conceived and charmingly painted by Mrs. Anderson.

Our notice would be still incomplete without mention of the following meritorious works:—"Dawn at Bethlehem" (3), by Theresa Thornycroft; "A Spring Morning: Haverstock Hill" (100), by G. Clausen; "Pax Vobiscum" (128), by Count W. von Reichenbach; "The Fishers" (180), by J. R. Weguelin; "Rival Beauties" (212), an effective still-life piece, by H. Maurice Page; "Homeward" (357), by Otto Scholderer; "For Better for Worse," &c. (333), by W. S. Stacey; "Burdens" (394), by C. Gregory; "Ich Dien" (428), by R. Hillingford; "Peace and War" (446), by J. R. Reid; "Jesus at the House of the Pharisee" (460), by F. W. Lawson; "The Visit to the Witch" (466), by E. F. Brawnall; No. 477, by J. Clark; "Beethoven" (502), by C. Schloesser; "Rescued" (508), by B. Goddard; "The Naughty Boy" (544), by C. T. Garland; three illustrations of "The Mistletoe Bough" (551-3), by Jessie Magregor; "L'Invitation à la Valse" (562), by F. Dicey; "The Origin of the English Woollen Trade" (566), by D. W. Wynfield; "An Evening with Mozart" (596), by T. D. Hardy; "His First Offence" (913), by Haynes Williams; "Finding the Ring" (982), by G. B. O'Neil; "The Bachelor" (1350), by H. Helmick; and "The First-born at the Cottage" (1375), by J. Hayllar.

WORKS BY MR. HERBERT, R.A.

The chief and most novel, but by no means the only, attraction in the exhibition of Mr. Herbert's pictures at the Hanover Gallery is the great work, "The Judgment of Daniel," one of the series of four commissioned of the artist, about twenty-five years back, by her Majesty's Fine-Art Commissioners for the decoration of the Peers' Robing-Room of the Westminster Palace. This room was originally designed to serve as the court of the House of Lords, and hence it was arranged that the subjects of the wall-paintings therein should illustrate the Mosaic law and that of Christ. The present work will shortly take its place beside its already famous fellow "Moses bringing down the Tables of the Law." That Mr. Herbert, at his advanced age, will live to complete the original scheme, at the rate only at which he has hitherto progressed, is not in the course of nature to be expected. A careful inspection of this new picture will, however, go far to explain (even more than in the case of its predecessor) the length of time it has been in hand. Not only is it a very large and very complex composition of countless figures and elaborate architecture, painted with minutest care in every detail, but throughout the vast architectural *mise en scène* there are evidences of matured deliberation based on all possible preparatory research; and all the scores of more or less typical and representative figures testify to thoughtful and dramatic sympathies absorbed in the theme—for each one of these figures have a meaning or intention. Each figure serves to enforce the moral of the central incident; or, together with the architectural accessories, to suggest all that we know or can imagine of ancient Babylon. The ample notes in the catalogue relieve us from the necessity of giving descriptive particulars; but we may summarise by saying that perhaps no picture in the world is more replete with thought and ingenious invention—the ingenuity, indeed, is sometimes almost too tortuous, and approaches in certain minutiae to the "conceits" of too ornate poetry. We may go further, and say that the strength of the picture is also its weakness, seeing that with so many claims upon mental attention the eye is also distracted. In the intensity of the artist's conception, and in his travail with the lesson he had to teach, he has wrought himself into an ascetic mood, which becomes painfully evident, for example, in the two principal figures—in the attenuated Daniel, and the still more unnaturally lengthened proportions of Susanna; and in the almost spasmodic expressions of these and others. To the same condition of mind may possibly be attributed the severity of some lines and forms, and the coldness of the colouring. This coldness strikes as unpleasant at first sight; and though the impression diminishes with familiarity, we still feel that we are in a frigidly luminous clime rather than in the clear sunlight of the Golden Orient. After all deductions, however, the work is an honour to the artist, to our school, and the nation.

The collection includes, besides a full-sized coloured cartoon of the "Moses descending from Mount Sinai," a selection from the works executed by the artist during his long career, which will be found highly interesting and instructive, showing as they do a wide range of power and successive changes of style. Some of these are as rich and warm as others of later date are cold, if not crude. The early pictures aim, in a rather conventional way, at Venetian colour; several landscapes are at once glowing, brilliant, and truthful. A picture of "The Youth of Our Lord" (10), painted as long ago as 1847, might pass as one of the earliest and best productions of the pre-Raphaelites, and the accidental cross formed by pieces of wood at which Christ starts prophetically is the anticipative germ of the idea that has reappeared in various guises in P. R. Morris's "Shadow of the Cross," in Holman Hunt's "Shadow of Death," and in works by other painters.

The sixth annual exhibition of "Paintings on China, by lady amateurs and artists," is likewise now on view at Messrs. Howell and James's.

A fourth annual exhibition at the "Guardi" Gallery, Haymarket, containing Continental pictures, several of them by artists of distinction, also opened this week.

The "United Arts Gallery," in New Bond-street, which opened on Monday last, adds another exhibition of considerable importance and promise to the many already existing; but we have not space this week to notice its contents.

Mr. S. A. Walker, of 230, Regent-street, has published portraits of the revisers of the New Testament, which must prove of great interest at the present moment, when the new version of the sacred volume is issued.

The gallery in the upper part of the Royal Albert Hall was opened on Monday last with the annual exhibition of pictures and water-colour drawings. A laudable effort has been made this year to procure many of the works which "were conditionally retained by the Royal Academy, but not hung for want of space." But, although probably about 4000 pictures and drawings were excluded from Burlington House, only 280 appear in this collection. All the world knows that it may be no discredit to be rejected by the Academy; and among those who have had the courage to admit the exclusion of their works are J. Archer, R.S.A., Sir Robert Collier, J. Tissot, C. Brockman, H. Zimmerman, the Hon. Mr. W. Lowther, G. Steele, R.S.A., besides many others, including a large number of ladies. There is also a collection of water-colour copies of the Old Masters, lent by the Duchess of Edinburgh; and amongst the sculpture is a work of merit by Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.

The inaugural banquet of the London International Exhibition Society, presided over by Lord Ronald Gower, was held in the United Arts Gallery last week; many gentlemen of literary and artistic note were present. Sir Garnet Wolseley returned thanks for the toast of the Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces; Lord Thurlow and Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., for the two Houses of Parliament; Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., for Literature; Mr. W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., and Mr. John Forbes-Robertson for the Royal Academy and Art in England; and President Herr August Becker, of Dusseldorf, for Art on the Continent. Lord Ronald Gower proposed also, in appropriate terms, the health of Mr. Tristram Ellis, who exhibits in one of the galleries of the exhibition a hundred drawings made during his recent Eastern tour, which extended as far as Kurdistan, Nineveh, and Bagdad. The artist responded briefly and modestly. In returning thanks for the guests, Cardinal Manning made, undoubtedly, the speech of the evening. The proceedings were enlivened by excellent music. These fine galleries have been designed by Mr. W. T. Sams. In extent they are inferior only to those of the Grosvenor, of which he was also the architect; and in adaptation to an end, and in general artistic effect, they maintain and even enhance his reputation.

The Bath and West of England Agricultural Association holds its annual exhibition this year at Tunbridge Wells, in Whitsun week, beginning on Monday.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Which Liberal peer will have the courage to rise to do battle with the Marquis of Salisbury, who has signalised the beginning of his leadership with a caustic vigour which has not spared the most microscopic measure? The Earl of Rosebery might—in time—not be unequal to the task. Beneath that youthful, almost juvenile appearance lurks much worldly wisdom. Has he not graduated on the turf, won the richest prize in the heiress lottery, and been both electioneering Jehu and Lucullus to the Prime Minister? Besides, Lord Rosebery speaks neatly, has a turn for irony, and is known to take a laudable interest in affairs of State. His Lordship affects the peers' gallery of the Lower House in preference to the Upper Chamber. But he broke ground on Monday with a humane question as to the barbarous persecution of Jews in Russia; and might well be tempted to step often into the arena now he has a foeman worthy of his steel. To return to Lord Salisbury, it may

be that he has poured forth the vials of his most acidulated hypercriticism upon the puny bills of the Government because from past official experience he deems the relations of France and Tunis too ticklish a question to revert to. So, whilst Earl Delawarr is put up to mildly interpellate Earl Granville regarding the French treaty with the Bey of Tunis, and to hold a Tunisian rod in pickle over the backs of Ministers, the noble Marquis has contented himself with tearing to pieces the Stolen Goods Bill and Charitable Trusts Acts Amendment Bill (the second reading of which the Lord Chancellor, nevertheless, succeeded in securing on the 12th inst.), and with showing his power by inducing Lord Morley on Tuesday to grant the Earl of Powis some Army returns after he had declined to furnish them. The growing interest which is being taken in our military organisation was more markedly shown in a conversation which originated in the Earl of Galloway's motion adverse to the "territorial" titles of regiments of the Line, a change which Lord Morley justified, but Lord Airey said could only be considered experimental.

In the House of Commons, the assumption of the Protectorate of Tunis by France occasioned a spasm of excitement on Monday. Sir H. Drummond Wolff (who, being presumably the Foreign Minister-Elect of the Fourth Party, deserves to be sketched here) is known to keep one eye with a fine frenzy ever rolling over the troubled waters of the East. Tunis naturally comes within the range of his vision. And the patriarchal action of the French in Tunis has from the first led him to ply Sir Charles Dilke with patriotic questions thereon, in which duty he has been assisted by Mr. Otway (seemingly not unwilling to fire an occasional shot at the Ministry which has dared to leave him out in the cold), and more frequently by Mr. Montague Guest. The stalwart member for Wareham was the most animated actor in the Tunis drama on Monday. Mr. Guest, not satisfied with the diplomatic answer of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, moved the adjournment of the House, in order to affirm that England ought to keep to the Firman of 1871, by which the suzerainty of Turkey over Tunis was affirmed, and in order to urge the Government to join with Italy in protesting against "this high-handed"—he had almost said "outrageous"—attack on Tunis. There was a large gathering of Peers in the gallery when Mr. Gladstone rose, and poured oil on the troubled waters of the Mediterranean. Aided by the eloquent silence of Sir Stafford Northcote and his colleagues on the front Opposition bench, the Premier had no difficulty in restoring calm. The right hon. gentleman's terse appeal for the postponement of the discussion till the official despatches were before the House was, no doubt, acceded to all the more readily by reason of the inability of the leader of the Opposition to deny the accuracy of the Premier's statement that

The most important portions of the correspondence we shall lay before the House, so far as they involve the proceedings of this country, are portions which belong, not to the time of the present, but to the late Administration.

Before coming to the principal measure of the Government, a line or two may be given to minor matters. Mr. A. Macdonald (outlined as he sits, very well satisfied with himself, at the further corner of the front bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side) can hardly be included in this category. The hon. member for Stafford is the most frequently heard of the trio of working men representatives. On Monday, to wit, he wanted to know whether the fees for the erection of the monument in Westminster Abbey went into the pockets of Dean Stanley; and, upon receiving a negative answer

from Lord F. Cavendish, propounded a fresh series of questions relating to Abbey memorials. Lord Kensington on the previous Friday brought up her Majesty's gracious answer to the Address in favour of the Abbey monument to the late Earl. The same evening, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Oaths Bill would be postponed till after the passing of the Irish Land Bill; and later on the right hon. gentleman declared himself in favour of Sir Massey Lopes's idea of a separate Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Labouchere on Monday could not elicit from Lord Hartington any clear elucidation of the object of Captain Butler's secret visit to Merv. When the Secretary for India had in his most arid style, and he can be terribly dry on occasions, dilated on the foregoing topic, the turbulence which the Home-Rule brigade rejoice in broke loose, apropos of the application of the epithet "Buckshot Forster" to the Secretary for Ireland, who was naturally prompt to resent this as "an insult." But it is to be feared the audacity of the member for Dungarvan is incurable.

Mr. Gladstone's intervention in the Irish Land Bill debate

early on Monday evening was an important step. As has been only too evident of late, the Prime Minister is not in the enjoyment of good health. Mr. Gladstone himself owned on Monday to "being somewhat indisposed, and not able to remain in the House throughout the evening." He yet nerved himself to make a speech not second in strength and eloquence to the generous tribute he paid to Lord Beaconsfield's memory on the previous Monday. Mr. Gladstone did not fail to touch this sympathetic chord again in appealing to the Opposition to withdraw their antagonism to the Irish Land measure. The right hon. gentleman first of all repudiated the charge that the bill was one of "confiscation." He maintained that the vital principle of the bill—the institution of a legal tribunal for the settlement of agrarian disagreements—was a just method of meeting the difficulty. In Lord John Manners's statement that he would vote in favour of Lord Elcho's amendment, Mr. Gladstone effectively said—

I perceive the first effect of the death of Lord Beaconsfield (Hear, hear). In my opinion, if he had been alive, that notice would never have been given. I have had experience of Lord Beaconsfield from a point opposite to his, and it has been a long experience, and you do not remain wholly ignorant of the man with whom on a thousand occasions you are obliged, however unequally, to measure swords. When, in 1868, a Liberal Government came into office and proposed the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, it would have been in the power of Lord Beaconsfield, if he had thought fit, to have prolonged that contest for years. On the contrary, I have not a doubt that Lord Beaconsfield saw that the issue was certain, and that for every interest, for the interest of the country, for his own, and for his party's interest, the sooner the goal was reached the better (Ministerial cheers). I believe he might probably have taken the same course of prolonging the contest over the Land Bill of 1870; and that bill, relatively to the circumstances in which it was introduced, was quite as great an innovation, and quite as daring a measure, as the present bill (Ministerial cheers). What is intended to be done now? Do you who sit opposite think—is there any one who thinks—that this question will ever be settled by a bill smaller than the bill of the Government—(loud Ministerial cheers); and if by powerful combinations, beginning below the gangway among a limited, but still not unimportant number of persons, you overthrow this bill and the Government which attaches its fortunes to this bill—(Ministerial cheers); and if you take their places, you will pass not a smaller, but a larger bill (Ministerial cheers).

Not without humour was Mr. Gladstone's allusion to Mr. Chaplin as "one of the fathers" of the Irish Land Bill. This shining light of the Conservative Party, who was not successful in his endeavour to answer this charge at once, sat down again, as sketched, but in such a manner as to imply, in the words of a famous phrase, "I sit down now; but the time will come when you will hear me!" And, to secure this opportunity, Mr. Chaplin moved the adjournment, and obtained his right to his innings on Thursday.

The Prime Minister's indisposition kept him from the House on Tuesday, when the Marquis of Hartington took the reins in his place, and had no difficulty in persuading Mr. Dillwyn to withdraw his elaborate new set of rules for regulating the conduct of business; and when Mr. Biggar easily secured a "count-out" in the middle of Mr. H. H. Fowler's speech in favour of a reduction in national expenditure. On Wednesday, Mr. Gladstone was well enough to see a deputation of sugar refiners, anxious to revive their industry by the imposition of a duty on imported sugar. In the House, the afternoon was taken up with a debate on Dr. Cameron's Free Education Bill for Scotland, the second reading of which was negatived.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present last week at the opening of Gordon House, Endsleigh-gardens, as a home for German girls of the working class. Count Münster, the German Ambassador, who presided at a luncheon, was accompanied by the Countesses Marie and Olga Münster.

The festival dinners of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, were held on Wednesday evening. Earl Stanhope presided at the former, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach at the latter, and both made urgent appeals for increased support to those institutions. For St. Mary's Hospital £650 was subscribed; and for the Governesses' Institution £2845, including £1695 from a gentleman who desired his name not to be known, for establishing two annuities.

Lord Derby took the chair yesterday week at a dinner in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital, which took place at Willis's Rooms. Subscriptions were announced amounting to nearly £3000; including £50 from the chairman, £200 from the Fine-Arts Society (practically an exhibition of Mr. Millais's pictures), and a contribution of £811 from the Art Sketching Club.

Earl Percy, M.P., presided at the fourth anniversary dinner of the City Provident Dispensary and Surgical Appliance Association, which took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £250.

A meeting in aid of the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women, at Shadwell, was held in the Mansion House on Monday. The Lord Mayor presided.

A bazaar under the patronage of Princess Christian was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at the Eyre Arms Assembly Rooms, St. John's-wood, for the sale of work done by ladies in reduced circumstances; and on the same days a bazaar was held at the Riding-School, Knightsbridge, in aid of the building fund for the extension of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square.

The annual meeting of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held on Tuesday at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. T. Swinbourne presided, and there was a larger attendance than usual. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the balance-sheet, said they might congratulate themselves on the prospects of the institution. It had passed through a crisis, and had been proved to be one of the best institutions ever formed. The sum of £1600 was paid to annuitants during the year.—The chair at the annual dinner on July 29 next will be taken by Mr. Henry Irving; and Mr. Sims Reeves has kindly promised to sing two songs.

Next Tuesday the festival dinner of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women will be held at Willis's Rooms. The Prince of Wales will preside; supported by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. This institution, of which the Queen is the patron, was established in 1816.

The Earl of Jersey has consented to preside at a dinner at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the funds of the Industrial Home for Boys, 119, Copenhagen-street, on Friday, the 27th inst.

The Scottish gathering, which was inaugurated last year at the Lillie-bridge Grounds, is appointed to take place on June 18, at the Stamford-bridge Grounds, Fulham. The gathering is held in aid of the Scottish charities in London.

NOVELS.

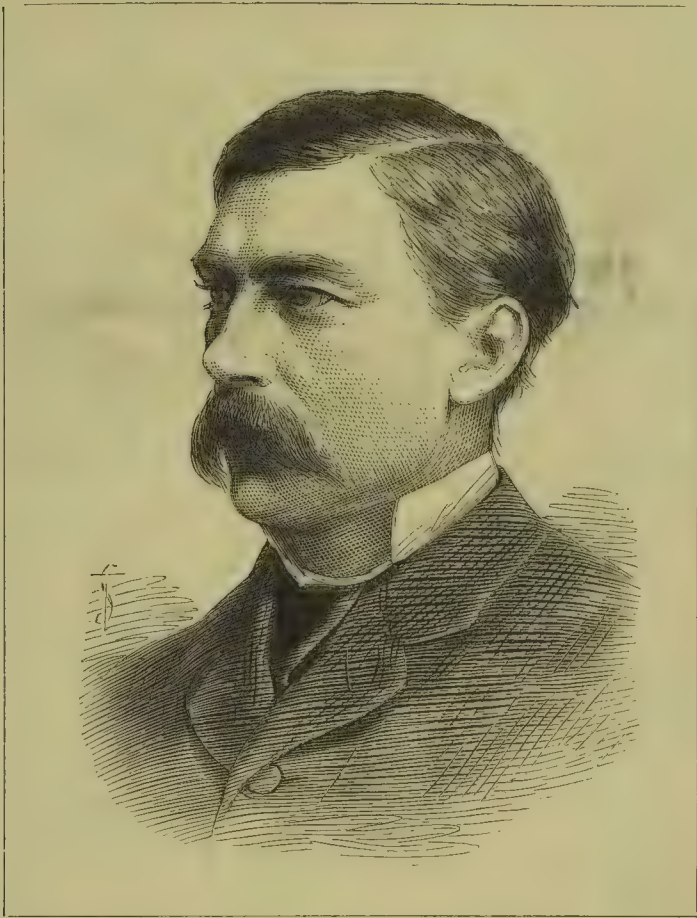
Two specimens of the superior woman, or woman of advanced views, are put prominently forward in the *Rebel of the Family*, by E. Lynn Linton (Chatto and Windus), and are treated with all the skill and literary power for which the writer is celebrated. One is probably intended as a shocking example of what advancement may lead to, and the other as a sample of the sweet woman capable of being produced by the modern system reasonably pursued and not carried to extremes. The story, from a certain point of view, is that of Cinderella over again; for the heroine is one Perdita, the plainest of three sisters, as the world generally counts plainness, and yet she is the best and noblest of the bunch, and although discountenanced, despised, and even "cut" by her own mother, saves that mother from pecuniary ruin by marrying the prince—of chemists and druggists; not that she married the chemist and druggist for that business-like purpose, she married him for the purest and most romantic reasons, so far as love unalloyed by any sordid considerations is romantic; her chance of assisting her mother by the marriage which that mother condemned and abhorred was unforeseen. The novel is, of course, clever, but it can hardly be regarded as pleasant, though it is sometimes very amusing; so many mean characters are seldom met with in the same number of pages, and the meanness of the Winstanleys, Perdita Winstanley excepted, requires more relief than is afforded by the two or three personages who have not extremely disagreeable qualities and manners. However, things may be considered to have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion when the wicked Frenchman is check-mated, and "the noblest man on earth, the wisest and most generous," who is a chemist and druggist, is "loved by the best girl on earth," who is Cinderella, otherwise Perdita Winstanley, "the daughter of a major and the granddaughter of a bishop—a rebel and a Democrat, not honouring, as she should, the purple lapet which fell across her soft smooth shoulders—the blueness of the blood which ran in her wicked veins." Howbeit, the rank of a major is not so awfully exalted as all that; nor does one generally look among bishops for the representatives of "blue blood."

Belgian flavouring gives an agreeable piquancy to the plentiful feast of love and marriage spread out before the reader in the three volumes entitled *Beside the River*: by Katharine S. Macquoid (Hurst and Blackett), a novel in which, as it would seem, the writer, whose travels in various foreign parts have supplied her with material for the composition of so many interesting and even instructive books, has rather introduced a tale for the sake of describing certain scenery than drawn upon her recollection of certain scenery for the sake of embellishing a tale. Love, however, so far as the story is concerned, is the principal, almost the only topic; enter a pair of lovers in the very first chapter, and exeat—to get married, if you please—another, very different pair of lovers in the very last. In the meantime love, of a very passionate sort, but tinged with a suspicion of sordid views, has been causing tumultuous disturbances in various bosoms, and leads to a somewhat tragic incident, though the situation has its comic aspect. The fate of the heroine, a very captivating and admirable specimen of womankind, is scarcely equal to her deserts; she appears to be left upon the shelf at the end, sharing her love between a cow and a hospice, a pitiable condition for her who should have been the best of wives and mothers. So excellent are her sentiments, principles, and practice; indeed the tone of the novel throughout is most commendable. Very pretty, too, are many of the scenes to which the vicissitudes of the story give rise; and as happy as ever are the touches with which the writer hits off little womanly traits and the ways of women with the more brutal sex. Naturally, the French or Belgian marriage-laws are touched upon in the novel, and everybody knows that they do not leave a young girl who is under age much liberty as regards the choice of a husband; but to believe that an oral promise given by a grandmother on behalf of a granddaughter would be legally binding on the latter after the former's death, of which there would be no sort of evidence beyond the bare statement of the man interested, is more than ordinary human credulity will be able to manage. Fortunately, however, the interest of the story is independent of any such belief.

The notorious case of the "unhappy nobleman now languishing at Dartmoor," otherwise the "Claimant," seems to have suggested the fundamental idea of *From Exile*, by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), a novel in which, for the space of three volumes, the writer maintains his character for readability, ingenuity, vivacity, drollery, and skill in the portraiture of attractive, sprightly, ladylike English girls. Personation is the essential point of the story, which is of the slightest possible construction. It is a tale of a worthy who, though believed to have been drowned, has, like the famous Jack Robinson, "never been dead at all," and who, having "levanted" for fear of prosecution for a little murder he fancies his necessities as a poacher have obliged him to commit, takes a passage on board a certain vessel, is shipwrecked, spends ten years or so on a desert island, is miraculously rescued and brought home to England, where he claims to be and is accepted, more or less cordially, for the heir of a deceased squire, whose son indeed he is, but on the "wrong side of the blanket." Meanwhile he has left the true heir, to whom the common paternity gave him sufficient resemblance for the purposes of imposture, to languish upon that desert island from which he selfishly escaped alone. Henceforth, of course, the main business of the story is to trace the career of the impostor until he reaches the pinnacle of success or the lowest depth of exposure and ruin, unless he should be prevented from the former or preserved from the latter by a premature death. Great capital is made out of the vulgar impostor's behaviour in society, and some very entertaining pictures and dialogues, full of pleasant humour, carry the reader easily along in a delightful frame of mind. Towards the end, however, the author has thought proper to have recourse, as he frequently has in his novels, to his treasury of horrors, from which he has extracted something calculated to make the blood run cold and the hair to stand on end, if it were not, as is generally the case with his more infernal contrivances, so excessively laboured as to lose force, and to need for sheer comprehension of the device a mental and moral condition incompatible with a cold thrill or an involuntary shudder. At the same time, it is more than likely that the dreadful way in which a murderous, heartless, cruel ruffian is represented to have fallen into the trap that he was laying for another is true to fact in every detail, and that the occurrence described is taken from real life. It is curious, however, to remark how differently readers are affected by what they know to be real and what they have good reason to suppose is fiction or to regard, if they please, as fiction; a dreadful accident, which really happened, and is reported at the time in the newspapers, cannot be described too elaborately; the more elaborate the report, the more it is gloated over with bated breath, creeping flesh, curdling blood, intense interest; but when there is a doubt of the reality or the propinquity, in point of time, or both, elaborate description is apt to excite impatience, and even to raise a smile at the evident effort to be dreadful.



PALACE OF THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE, INDIA.



THE LATE MAJOR SINGLETON, 92ND (GORDON) HIGHLANDERS.



THE LATE CAPTAIN NAIRNE, 94TH REGIMENT.

OFFICERS KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The late Major Loftus Singleton, of the 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, was fourth son of the late Henry Singleton, Esq., D.L., of Aclare, county Meath, Ireland. He entered the Army in 1861. He had served with his regiment through the recent campaign under General Sir F. Roberts in Afghanistan, from the battle of Charasiab to the termination of the war, and had gained some distinction. The regiment, when on the point of returning home, was suddenly ordered to reinforce Sir George Colley's command in Natal. At the battle on Majuba Mountain, on Feb. 27, Major Singleton was wounded in four places. After lingering two months, he died on the 1st inst., almost the last victim of the miserable conflict with the Boers of the Transvaal.

The late Captain Nairne, of the 94th Regiment, was one of those killed in the first action with the Boers, on Dec. 20, when a detachment of that regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther, was attacked on its march from Lydenburg to Pretoria. Captain Nairne (Stanford Norman McLeod Nairne) was born in 1841, the third son of the late Alexander Darnley Nairne, Esq., J.P., of Kingston, Jamaica. He was educated at King's College, and subsequently by private tutors. He entered the Army in 1862, obtained a first-class "extra" certificate of proficiency at Hythe, and served with his regiment, the 94th, during five years in India, returning to England in February, 1868. He held, nearly four years, the appointment of Adjutant of his regiment. In May, 1878, he received his company, and in February, 1879, went to South Africa with his regiment for the Zulu War. Captain Nairne was present at the battle of Ulundi, and afterwards served in the storming and capture of Sekukuni's stronghold. A correspondent writes of him as follows:—

"Ever anxious to encourage his men, with all ranks of whom he was a favourite, it may be mentioned to the credit of Captain Nairne that he alone, among the officers engaged in those wars, walked every inch of the road



THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE IN HIS CHILDHOOD.

from Durban to Ulundi, back thence by the Zlobane Mountain to the Intombi River, then through New Scotland via Middleburg to Fort Weber, and further on to Sekukuni's Stadt; and from that point back again to Fort Weber, double marches having been performed frequently during the campaigns. The total number of miles thus traversed on foot was about 1000 from start to finish. Captain Nairne was a smart and energetic soldier, an intellectual man, and of a noble nature. His genial and unselfish disposition, with a courteous manner, gained him friends and admirers wherever he went."

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The important Native State of Mysore, in Southern India, after a long period of British administration, has been restored to the government of its legitimate Prince, the Maharajah Chamarajendra Wodiyar, who is eighteen years of age. He is the adopted son of the Maharajah Krishnaraj Wodiyar; and it was promised in 1868, by a Proclamation of the British Governor-General of India, that this adoption and the succession of Chamarajendra should be duly acknowledged upon his coming of age. That event took place on March 25 last, when the ceremonious installation of the young Maharajah was held in the city of Mysore, in the presence of the Right Hon. W. P. Adam, recently appointed Governor of Madras, who came instead of the Marquis of Ripon, the Viceroy of India. Mr. James Davidson Gordon, C.S.I., who has held the office of Chief Commissioner for the Government of Mysore since 1878, having previously been official guardian of the infant Rajah, is now appointed British Resident at the Mysore Court.

Mysore is one of the finest provinces in Southern India, and contained by latest census 5,055,412 inhabitants, or 2,535,924 males and 2,519,488 females. The value of the exports consisting chiefly of betel nut, coffee, cotton, cardamoms, rice, silk, and sugar, amount to £1,100,003; and the imports, consisting mainly of iron, gold, pepper,

salt, and pulses, were £1,000,000. Since 1832 the control of the country has been entirely in our hands, and its affairs have been administered by a British Commissioner. Henceforth the only spot of ground that will remain to the British in Mysore territory will be the cantonment and Fort of Bangalore.

We give a Portrait of the Rajah in his boyhood, taken some years ago, and a View of his Palace, from photographs by Messrs. Hughes Brothers, of Madras.

HOME NEWS.

The Congress of the Social Science Association will be held this year in Dublin early in October.

The annual Caledonian fancy-dress ball is fixed for Monday, June 27, at Willis's Rooms.

A new dock was opened last Saturday at Sutton Bridge in connection with the port of Wisbeach.

The cricket-match at Lord's ended on Tuesday in a decisive victory for the M.C.C. over Sussex.

Mr. Frederick Charles James Millar, Q.C., and Mr. Ford North, Q.C., have been elected Benchers of the Inner Temple.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been installed as Provincial Grand Master of the Gloucestershire Province of Freemasons.

Captain Stapleton J. Greville, R.N., has been awarded the naval pension of £80 a year, vacant by the death of Captain W. K. Jolliffe.

A Papal Bull relating to the constitution of the Roman Catholic Church in England was issued last Saturday from the Vatican and distributed among the Cardinals.

The six-days' swimming-match between Matthew Webb and George Fearn was brought to a close last Saturday night, the former winning very easily at the finish.

Sir Moses Montefiore has sent twenty-five guineas to the Ramsgate centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, which was opened by Major Duncan last Saturday.

The tenth annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain took place at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday night. Mr. Greenish, the president, took the chair.

Late on Monday night an attempt was made at Liverpool to blow up or injure the buildings which serve as the police barracks in that city.

Yesterday week Dr. Habershon, the President of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, gave a conversation to a large number of guests at the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. Henry Yates Thompson (Liberal) and Mr. W. Farrer Esq. (Conservative) were nominated on Wednesday as candidates for the representation of Preston, the polling taking place on Friday.

The annual festival of the Church Sunday-School Choir, in connection with the Church of England Sunday-School Institute, was held on Monday at the Crystal Palace, the principal feature being a concert by 5500 members of church choirs.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday, when a paper on "The Rainfall and Climate of India" was read by Sir Joseph Fyler, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., before a large and distinguished audience.

The final round in the lawn tennis tournament, open to all England, was played on the 12th inst., at Oxford, when Messrs. Renshaw, Maida-vale Club, beat Messrs. Down and Vaughan, taking the challenge cup for the second time.

At a meeting of the Carlton Club held last Saturday it was decided to increase the number of members from 960 to 1100, apart from what are known as the "Parliamentary" members. The entrance fee is to be raised from £20 to £30.

A meeting of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District was held last Saturday—Dr. Brewer in the chair. Much of the sitting was occupied in a discussion as to the best way to meet the increase of the smallpox epidemic in London.

At the Mansion House yesterday week, at the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, a large and fashionable assembly gathered at a conversation held under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, with the object of hearing reports of progress from representatives of the nations of the world where the operations of the Alliance are carried on.

The Rev. P. G. Medd, M.A., formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, has been elected Bampton Lecturer for the ensuing year. Mr. Medd is Honorary Fellow of King's College, London; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Albans; Member of the Council of Keble College, Oxford; and Honorary Canon of St. Albans.

The Victoria Cross is to be conferred on Captain (now Brevet-Major) Euston Henry Sartorius, 59th Regiment; Sergeant Patrick Mullane and Gunner James Colliss, of the Royal Horse Artillery; and Provisional Lance-Corporal Joseph John Farmer, of the Army Hospital Corps, for gallant conduct in Afghanistan and South Africa.

Last week 2561 births and 1427 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 42, whereas the deaths were 79 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 69 fatal cases of smallpox in London last week, 6 of these belonging to Hackney, 11 to Shoreditch, 3 to Bethnal-green, 4 to Mile-end Old Town, 9 to Camberwell, and 11 in Greenwich and Deptford.

The annual meeting of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held in St. James's Hall on the 12th inst.—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The report set forth that the income of the society for the past year was £138,288; and it was with pain the committee announced the treasurers had declared, after deduction for foreign expenditure in 1882, there would be only available £72,000, or £9000 less than was voted in diocesan grants for 1881. The present condition of the society's funds arose from a falling off of the general fund during the past three years, chiefly, it was believed, from donors diverting their gifts to special missions.

It may be fairly assumed that there will be a considerable demand for almond-oil and rosemary-water, and much rubbing of smooth pates night and morning, by old gentlemen, and by some young ones too, who chance to read or hear of a letter in the *Globe*, which runs thus:—"Tonics are destructive; they burn the hair and make it snap. Shampooing dries it bad enough; followed by tonics it is inevitable tansure. I am seventy-eight years old; have spent a fortune in my time on the highest class tonics and pomades, and nature resisted them. Last year nature grew tired of resistance; hair came out by combsfull, and my crown was as bald and as white as a five-shilling piece. I repented. Hair too dry. Like watering plants with pepper and water; wants natural nourishment. To make a short story, I rubbed in simple almond-oil every night, and plain boiled rosemary-water sparingly in the morning. The present conclusion is that I need not, as *Punch* says, 'sit at church in the gallery.'—*SCIENS.*"

The Extra Supplement.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The South Saxon or Sussex Kingdom, extending along the seacoast from Hampshire to Kent, in the sixth and seventh centuries of the Christian era, was almost separated from the rest of England by the great Forest of Anderida, which filled the whole "Weald" between the North and South Downs, and by the marshes that lay to the east and to the west of Sussex, where the South Downs end, there giving place to the lower shores. This sequestered situation was probably the cause why Sussex was the last of the Saxon settlements in England to receive Christianity. It was about the year 650 that Wilfrid of Northumbria, returning from France, where he had been consecrated as Archbishop of York, was shipwrecked on this coast, and had a narrow escape of being killed by the barbarous people. In memory of his deliverance, Wilfrid came back, thirty years later, when he was expelled from Northumbria, and undertook the religious instruction of the South Saxons. He was assisted by their King Ædelwalch and Queen Eabba, who abjured the worship of Thor and Odin; and he fixed his abode on Selsey Island, which was the seat of the Bishopric he founded until the Norman Conquest. In 1075, when Stigand, chaplain to William the Conqueror, held this See, it was removed to Chichester. The list of subsequent Bishops of Chichester includes Bishop Ralph, a bold supporter of Anselm in his struggle for the privileges of the clergy against William Rufus and Henry I.; Bishop Neville, Chancellor of England from 1223 to 1238; Bishop Richard de la Wych, under King Henry III., a Dominican monk who was canonised as a Saint; Bishop Gilbert, likewise renowned for his piety; John Langton and Robert Stratford, who were Chancellors of the realm; Adam de Moleyns, a diplomatist in the reign of Henry VI.; Reginald Pecock, a great theologian and opponent of the Lollards, author of "The Repressor of Overmuch Blaming the Clergy," but himself obliged to recant some propositions contrary to the Romish creed; Bishops Sherborne, George Day, and Christopherson, who were strenuous against the Protestant Reformation; and Richard Montague, a great High Churchman in the time of Charles I.

The Cathedral was built first in the Norman period, by Bishop Ralph, on the site of a Saxon monastery dedicated to St. Peter; and part of the nave and choir is still Norman, with two aisles: this portion was restored twenty years ago. The retro-choir, of Transition architecture, was constructed early in the thirteenth century, and is remarkable for the elegance of the detached shafts, of Purbeck marble, standing outside the massive circular piers; the great pier-arches are circular, inclosing pointed arches. The Lady Chapel, by Bishop Gilbert, is also beautiful. With regard to the exterior of this Cathedral, as shown in our Illustration from the drawing by Mr. S. Read, its principal feature is the spire, which, though far less lofty (being 271 ft.) than the one at Salisbury, is finely proportioned, and bears an harmonious relation to the lower group of buildings. The tower from which it rises was erected, probably, by Bishop John de Langton, in the early part of the fourteenth century. The upper part of the spire was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, who furnished its interior with an ingenious pendulum-stage, hanging from the summit inside, to preserve its perpendicular against the force of high winds. The west front, originally Norman, is of the Early English style, in three storeys, surmounted by a gable. It was flanked by two towers, but the north tower has been destroyed. Chichester Cathedral has some interesting works of sculpture among its monuments, including two or three fine groups by Flaxman, and bas-relief slabs of ancient date, rather curious in design.

REVISED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

On Tuesday the Revised Version of the New Testament, the result of eleven years' continuous and devoted labour, was given to the world. One copy was formally presented to the Queen, two copies were given to the two Houses of Convocation; and the volume was then distributed throughout the land.

The titlepage states that the work is "translated out of the Greek, being the version set forth A.D. 1611 compared with the most ancient authorities and revised A.D. 1881." In a preface of twenty-five pages, the revisers give a history of their proceedings, and sketch the rules which have guided them in the accomplishment of their difficult task. The Gospels and Epistles in the Revised Testament are not divided into chapters and verses, the plan adopted by the Revisers being to arrange "the Sacred Text in paragraphs, after the precedent of the earliest English versions, so as to assist the general reader in following the current of narrative or argument." As an example of the mode in which the Revisers have done their work, the new version of the Lord's Prayer, as given in the fifth chapter of St. Matthew, may be cited:—"Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And bring us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one." A marginal note says that "Many authorities, some ancient, but with variations, add, 'For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.'"

Different opinions will be entertained as to the merits of the work. There is much in it that will cause a shock of painful surprise to some, that will be scanned with critical curiosity by others, and which by others again will be accepted as enlightened improvements in a valuable text.

The rules laid down by the Committee of Convocation for the guidance of the Revisers were as follow:—

1. To introduce as few alterations as possible in the text of the Authorised Version consistently with faithfulness.
2. To limit, as far as possible, the expression of such alterations to the language of the Authorised and earlier English Versions.
3. Each Company to go twice over the portion to be revised, once provisionally, the second time finally, and on principles of voting as hereinafter is provided.
4. That the text to be adopted be that for which the evidence is decidedly preponderating; and that when the text so adopted differs from that from which the Authorised Version was made, the alteration be indicated in the margin.
5. To make or retain no change in text on the second final revision by each Company except two-thirds of those present approve of the same, but on the first revision to decide by simple majorities.
6. In every case of proposed alteration that may have given rise to discussion, to defer the voting thereupon till the next meeting, whensoever the same shall be required by one-third of those present at the meeting, such intended vote to be announced in the notice for the next meeting.
7. To revise the headings of chapters, pages, paragraphs, italics, and punctuation.
8. To refer, on the part of each Company, when considered desirable, to divines, scholars, and literary men, whether at home or abroad, for their opinions.

The production of the Revised Edition of the New Testament has been a severe strain on the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge. While the work of translation was going on great precautions had to be taken to prevent any of the proof-sheets from falling into the hands of unauthorized persons. The translators had to be supplied with copies, but

they were bound in honour not to disclose the emendations that were proposed by the various writers and finally adopted by the Company.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons have passed the preamble of the Metropolitan Bridges Bill, by which powers are granted to the Board of Works to enable them to construct new bridges at Battersea and Putney, to partially rebuild the bridge across Deptford-creek, and to enlarge the centre arch of Vauxhall Bridge by taking out the two centre piers and placing a suspended girder across the interval.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28.

SUNDAY, MAY 22.	
Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Week. Morning Lessons: Deut. vi.; John vi. 25. Evening Lessons: Deut. ix. or x.; Titus i. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. H. W. Burrows; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m. St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Tarver.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture—on the Grounds of Belief). Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Carlisle; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon C. F. Tarver.
MONDAY, MAY 23.	
Levy to be held by the Prince of Wales at St. James's, 2 p.m. Cambridge Term divides at noon. Agricultural Society, anniversary, 12. Geographical Society, anniversary, 2 p.m.; dinner, 7 p.m. British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m.	Plymouth Art and Industrial Exhibition to be opened. Society of Arts, Canon Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Brudenell Carter on Colour Blindness). Royal Thames Yacht Club matches.
TUESDAY, MAY 24.	
Queen Victoria born, 1819. Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Non-Metallic Elements). Linnean Society, anniversary, 3 p.m. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Torpedo-Boats, &c.; Mr. R. H. Brunton on the Production of Parfins).	Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30. Hibbert Lectures, St. George's Hall, 5 p.m. (Mr. Davids on Buddhism). Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law; and on the 25th, 26th, and 27th). Royal Hospital for Children, festival dinner, Willis's Rooms, 7.30 p.m. (the Prince of Wales in the chair). New Thames Yacht Club, cutter match.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.	
Princess Helena born, 1846. Botanical Society, exhibition, 2 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. Proudes on Old Japanese Literature). Geological Society, 8 p.m. Oxfordshire Agricultural Society at Tlame (two days).	South Kensington Museum, 4 p.m. (Captain Abney on Photography and Solar Physics)—and on Friday. National Educational Union, anniversary, 2.30 p.m. Railway Benevolent Institution, annual dinner, Freemasons' Tavern, 6.30 p.m. State Ball at Buckingham Palace.
THURSDAY, MAY 26.	
Ascension Day. Trinity Term begins. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Magnetism). Inventors' Institute, anniversary, 4 p.m. Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.	Philharmonic Society, 6th concert, 8. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. S. Bidwell on Telegraphic Photography). Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 10. London Academy of Music, annual concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
FRIDAY, MAY 27.	
New Moon, 11.36 p.m. Mansion House: Conference on Thrift, 2.30 p.m. United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major-General D. J. Newall on Military Organisation). Botanical Society, lecture, 4 p.m. Paleontographical Society, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor H. E. Roscoe on the Artificial Production of Indigo, 9 p.m.). Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, conversation—the Prince and Princess of Wales expected.
SATURDAY, MAY 28.	
The Queen's Birthday to be kept in London. Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.	Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor C. E. Turner on Russian writers). Physical Society, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
May	Inches.	°	°	0-100	0-10	°	°		Miles. In.
	1 29.641	49.6	41.5	76	7	60.0	42.6	WSW. SW.	338 0.060
	2 29.634	49.6	41.5	76	10	56.0	45.2	NE. NNE.	209 0.175
	3 29.997	43.3	32.3	68	7	48.8	39.9	NNE. N.	241 0.000
	4 29.994	44.7	42.9	94	8	57.2	31.8	SSW. W.	218 0.050
	5 30.179	51.8	40.9	68	7	61.2	40.2	SW.	275 0.000
	6 30.287	56.7	49.0	77	5	66.5	50.0	SW.	360 0.000
	7 30.584	54.7	38.9	58	2	66.9	42.3	NNW. N.	125 0.000
	8 30.586	52.3	37.4	60	1	63.9	42.5	NNE.	210 0.000
	9 30.566	47.8	35.2	64	6	57.6	38.1	S. NNE.	289 0.000
	10 30.603	43.2	30.6	64	6	54.2	30.9	NNE. NE.	316 0.000
	11 30.731	44.8	33.6	68	5	58.0	31.8	NE. ENE.	151 0.000
	12 30.3 5	51.0	40.8	70	9	64.5	47.8	NNE. NE.	176 0.000
	13 30.005	54.5	41.4	64	2	71.2	40.5	E. SW.	173 0.000
	14 29.950	54.5	42.9	67	9	66.1	42.5	SW. W.	198 0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

FROM MAY 1 TO MAY 7.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.670	29.586	29.945	30.234	30.183	30.248	30.559		
Temperature of Air	51.3°	52.7°	48.7°	50.2°	53.2°	49.6°	58.4°		
Temperature of Evaporation	47.3°	47.5°	40.6°	45.8°	49.4°	55.0°	61.6°		
Direction of Wind	W.	NNE.	N.	SSW.	SW.	SW.	W.		

FROM MAY 7 TO MAY 14.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.416	30.582	30.411	30.603	30.303	30.187	29.980		
Temperature of Air	66.5°	63.8°	47.4°	47.2°	56.4°	56.7°	57.2°		
Temperature of Evaporation	48.8°	46.5°	40.4°	41.4°	49.0°	60.6°	60.5°		
Direction of Wind	NE.	NNE.	NE.	N.	N.	SSW.	W.		

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 40	19 15	20 10	21 17	22 10	23 10	24 15

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THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

The combined military demonstrations and diplomatic negotiations of the French Government in Tunis, pushed close up to the Bey's Palace of the Bardo, just outside the capital, have succeeded in procuring his assent to a French Protectorate, and to the French occupation of several important points on the seacoast and the frontier next to Algeria. We give a Portrait of the Bey, Mohammed Sadik, whose position has been described in a former notice of this subject; with some additional Views of Tunis, the seaport town of Biserta, and the inland fortress and Mohammedan sacred city of Kef, to the south of the Khroumir country, which has also fallen into the possession of the French.

It has been stated that the French Expeditionary Corps, which numbered about twenty thousand men, was under the command of General Forgemol. The left wing, composed of three brigades, was commanded by General Delebecque; and the right wing, also numbering three brigades, was under the orders of General Logerot. A preliminary operation, already described, was that of the occupation of the Island of Tabarka. The ironclad *Surveillante*, carrying twelve heavy guns, and the gunboats *Chacal* and *Hyène*, each having four guns, had been chosen for the task. The troops to be landed comprised about sixteen hundred men. It was all managed, in a few days, by some bombardment of the seaside forts, and some active marching across country in the interior, but with very little fighting. Tabarka, and the neighbouring castle on the mainland coast, were abandoned after a severe bombardment.

The town of Kef—the old “*Sicca Veneris*” of the Romans—is, or rather ought to be, an important stronghold. It is situated on a lofty peak, 2400 ft. in height, and is fortified after a fashion. The Beys of Tunis have always held it to be, with Beja, the only place capable of arresting an invasion from Algeria. Unfortunately, however, for Kef, the neighbouring peak of Ksar-er-Roula towers above it, and it has never been looked after by the Tunisians. The importance of Kef is increased, on account of its being a religious town as well as a fortress. It is inhabited by the religious chiefs of the four great Mussulman sects, who exercise an enormous influence over the neighbouring tribes, and who could raise them in a moment. The French have, therefore, for political as well as strategical reasons, acted wisely in marching straight upon Kef, which is one of the keys of the Khroumirs' land and of Tunis as well. On the 26th ult., General Logerot having appeared before the place, summoned the Governor to surrender, and made preparations for an assault, it yielded without any resistance.

The column of General Logerot, it seems, met with no actual opposition as it penetrated into Tunisian territory. The passage of the Oued-Mellegue was effected with order and rapidity. The horsemen of the “*Goums*” were the first to cross the river. Skirmishers were then thrown out, two batteries of mountain guns taking up a position on the neighbouring heights to protect the left bank. The Delebecque column suffered severely from the tropical rainfall, as it was marching over a difficult country, steep and thick with brushwood. The camps were literally flooded, but the young soldiers are said to have been in capital spirits and eager for the fray. The Khroumirs were well armed, and were entrenched on the heights of Roum-el-Souk and El Aïoun, opposite General Vincendon's column. But there has been only desultory skirmishing, of the character shown in our illustration.

The Bey was forced to sign the treaty on Wednesday last



MOHAMMED SADIK, THE BEY OF TUNIS.

week, when General Bréard, with a force of 4000 men, arrived at the Palace outside the city of Tunis.

The force which is to occupy Biserta, and which has been conveyed thither by the *Dryade* and *Sarthe*, comprises 2000 men. These troops have taken the place of the brigade of sailors who were landed on the first inst. to take possession of the town. The reason officially assigned for the occupation of the place is that it was the centre from which the Khroumirs drew their supplies of provisions; and, further, that the occupation will complete the blockade of the Khroumirs, and facilitate the revictualling of the French army.

This once important place, Biserta, to which much attention is now directed on account of the French occupation, is situated at the bottom of the bay formed by the Cape Ras-el-Zebib (the Promontorium Apollinis) and Cape El-Aldrid (Promontorium Candidum). The lake, on the shores of which it is situated, communicates with the sea by a canal still deep enough to receive small vessels. In the time of Barbarossa it was a city of great strength and magnificence; but this has disappeared,

and it is now but a small town of some 8000 inhabitants, for the most part Arabs and a few Europeans. The Lake of Biserta is the chief source of the trade, abounding as it does in tunny and other kinds of fish, the monopoly of which is farmed out by the Government for £1600 a year. The fish is brought to Tunis market, forty miles distant, every morning, on pack-horses. The coral fishery is tolerably productive, and about fifty Italian vessels annually visit it for that purpose. Besides these industries, Biserta is famous for its grapes, which are of beautiful quality, although the wine made from them cannot be kept for any length of time. A great quantity of coarse pottery is also made here, and supplies most of the wants of the population of the Regency. The district comprises ten villages, having some 120,000 acres of fertile land in cultivation, producing Indian corn, buckwheat, millet, olives, &c. At one time cotton was grown successfully, but the price was so low that the natives have almost abandoned the cotton crop, as they have also done in the case of tobacco, which, being a State monopoly, they could not sell at sufficient profit. The olive plantations yielded about 250,000 gallons of oil per annum. The port of Biserta was once the finest on the coast, but mud has accumulated so that only vessels of from thirty to thirty-five tons can now enter.

Our illustrations are from photographs by M. Catalanotti, of Tunis.

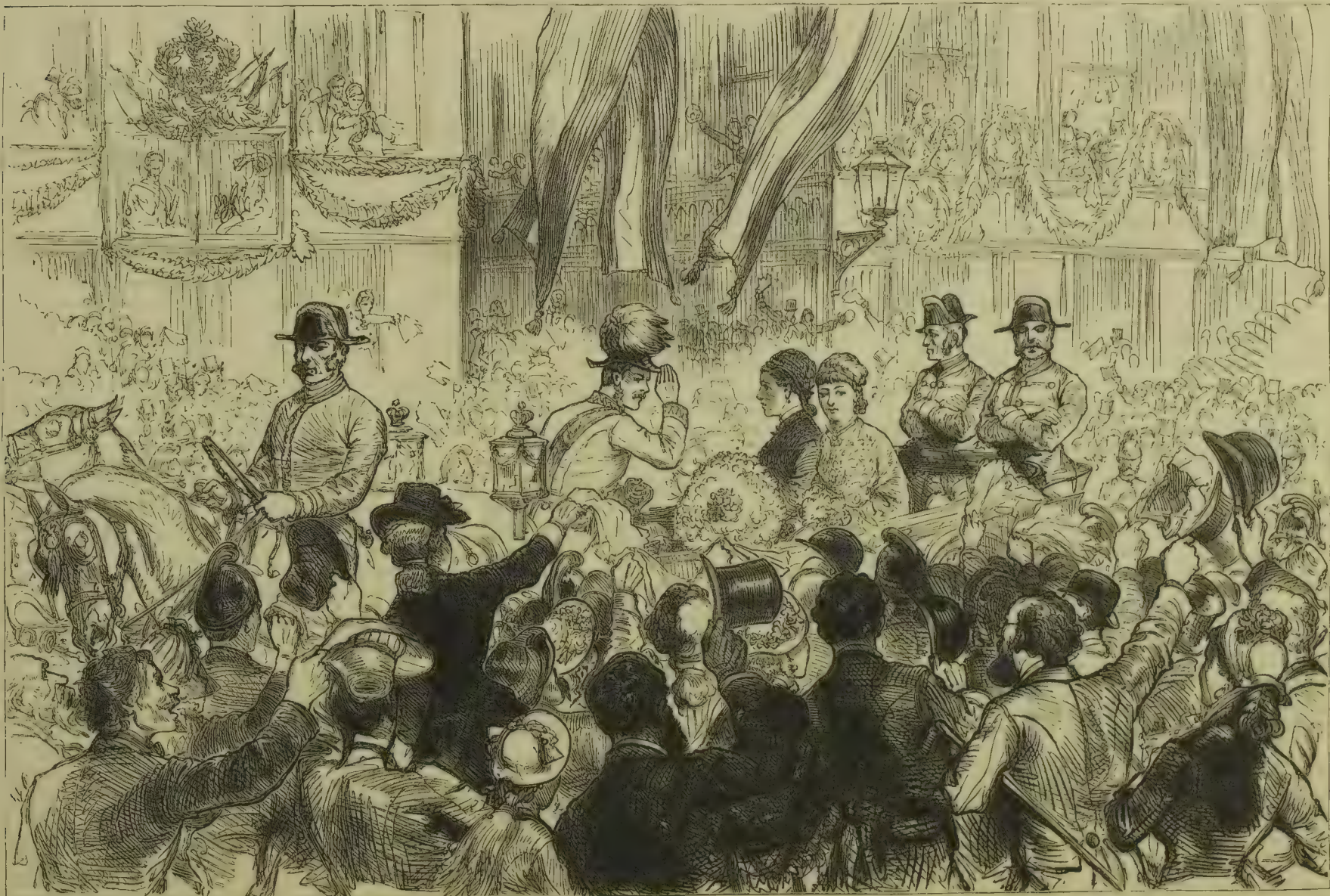
THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT VIENNA.

We present several illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artist, of the interesting scenes which preceded and accompanied the splendid nuptials of the Imperial Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and Hungary with Princess Stéphanie of Belgium. The portraits both of the bride and bridegroom have already been published in this Journal.

The Princess, with her Royal parents, the King and Queen of the Belgians, arrived on the 5th inst. at Salzburg, the capital of the Tyrol, where she was met by her intended husband. On Saturday, the 7th inst., the Royal party moved to the Imperial palace of Schönbrunn, near Vienna; and on the following Monday the bride made her grand public entry, with a superb procession, into the Imperial city. The marriage ceremony took place next day (Tuesday of last week) at the Church of the Augustines, attached to the Imperial palace.

RECEPTION AT SALZBURG.

The arrival of the Belgian Royal Family at Salzburg was the first incident of popular festivity. The Royal railway train which brought them, and the railway station, were decorated with flowery wreaths; and the saloon was filled with roses and lilies of the valley, the Princess's favourite flowers. The meeting on the platform between the Crown Prince and his future bride was most affectionate. The greetings lasted ten minutes, for there were the fair bride's parents, relations, and a numerous suite to be welcomed to Austria. She had with her, besides her father and mother, also her little sister, Princess Clementine. The old archiepiscopal city and its lofty fortress were decked out bravely, and bade a hearty welcome to the Belgians. There were deputations, torchlight processions, and serenades, while the surrounding hill-tops glowed with bonfires. Princess Stéphanie received many gifts; but what pleased her most was the offering of a deputation of comely peasant girls in national dress. They brought her the usual presents received by a “*Salzkammergut*” bride—a spinning-wheel, symbolical of industry, a wash-tub, a wooden platter, laden with butter and



THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT VIENNA: PRINCESS STÉPHANIE OF BELGIUM ON HER WAY TO SCHÖNBRUNN.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

lard, a honey cake, and a holiday shawl of native work, in white and gold.

AT VIENNA AND SCHÖNBRUNN.

The journey from Salzburg to Vienna, and the drive to the neighbouring Palace of Schönbrunn, were a continued display of general rejoicing. At every station and all along the line were masses of people come to see the "flower-train" go by, bearing the King's daughter, who was to wed the Emperor's son. At Wels and Linz were deputations, and the stations were profusely decorated. The Westbahn terminus at Vienna was one gigantic bower of choice flowers. A blaze of uniforms and costumes, military, ecclesiastical, and diplomatic, occupied the reserved part of the platform. Shortly before four p.m. arrived the Emperor and his son; Franz Joseph attired in the uniform of a field marshal, and Crown Prince Rudolph as a general, both wearing the Belgian "grand cordon." Outside was a host of Court carriages and equipages of the nobility, and very gorgeous were the national liveries of the servants of magnates, Magyar, Czechian, and Polish. There was a pause, during which those on the platform conversed in an under-tone—the Emperor with the Adjutant-General Baron Mondel, F. M. Baron Philippovich, and the Crown Prince. At last a whistle was heard, there was a moment of eager expectation, and the "flower-train," punctual to an instant, rushed into the station. The band of the guard of honour struck up the "Brabançonne." The first person who alighted was the Queen of the Belgians, and then Princess Stéphanie, who attempted to kiss the Emperor's hand, but whom he folded in his arms instead. King Leopold followed, dressed in the uniform of an Austrian colonel, and wearing the grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen. Several bouquets were presented by beves of white-clad damsels. The drive to Schönbrunn, through triumphal arches and between crowds of enthusiastic people, took fully an hour. The Emperor and Princess Stéphanie repeatedly bowed in acknowledgement of the popular acclamations. At Schönbrunn her Royal Highness was received by the Empress of Austria and the rest of the Imperial family. In the evening a state ball was given in the grand saloon of the Hofburg. The Emperor and Empress and the Imperial Family, the King and Queen of the Belgians, all the foreign Princes in Vienna, and the members of the diplomatic body were present. The Crown Prince Rudolph and Princess Stéphanie took part in the dancing. All the guests were charmed with the graceful appearance of the bride. Next morning the Crown Prince and Princess Stéphanie received at the Schönbrunn Castle a number of deputations who came to present their congratulations to them on the occasion of their approaching marriage. The first of the deputations was that of the Hungarian Diet, wearing their splendid national gala costume. After them came representatives of both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath. Next appeared deputations from the city of Pesth and from the Vienna Common Council, headed by the Burgomaster. Our Artist made a sketch of the scene at Fünfhaus, on the road from the city to Schönbrunn.

THE BRIDE'S ENTRY INTO VIENNA.

The proceedings of Monday week began with the arrival of Princess Stéphanie, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians, from Schönbrunn, at the Theresianum. This ancient and aristocratic educational institution, which takes its name from its founder, the Empress Maria Theresa, has for a century past been the traditional starting-point for processions at the entry of the brides of the Imperial House into the Austrian capital. Here the Queen and Princess alighted, and proceeded to the inner apartments for the final toilette.

When the illustrious ladies were ready, they were conducted by the Court Marshal to their state carriage, which was drawn by six white horses. The procession moved off, and the bells began to peal from all the steeples in the city, while repeated salvos of artillery thundered from the guns at the Arsenal. The procession was headed by a squadron of Cavalry, followed by the Quartermasters on horseback. Then came the eighty Councillors and Chamberlains, some on horseback, two abreast, the rest in carriages. After these came various diplomatic personages in their own two-horse equipages, attended by their own household servants; six trumpeters on horseback; the liveried servants of the Court, two and two; and two Quartermasters on foot. Then in a state carriage, drawn by six horses, followed four Chamberlains in Waiting. At each door of this carriage, as well as at each successive state equipage, were running footmen. Next came a carriage drawn by six horses, with the stewards of the household, a six-horse carriage with the Master of the Horse surrounded by the under officers of the Royal stud on horseback; a detachment of the Squadron of Horse Guards; a detachment of Royal Life Guards (Foot) with their standards and military bands. Now appeared the superb carriage of state, containing the Queen of the Belgians and the bride, who looked charming and happy. The General in command, with lowered sabre, rode on the left side of the bridal carriage. On the right side of the carriage rode the Court Equerry-in-Chief, while at each door were two lacqueys in livery. Six halberdiers of the Life Guard and six of the Horse Guards, with their chargers, formed the escort. Then followed six Court Pages on horseback, and a detachment of the Hungarian Life Guards on horseback; in a state carriage drawn by six horses the two Lady Stewardesses of the Household, and two six-horse state carriages containing the Ladies of Honour in Waiting. Behind all came a company of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, who closed the procession. All appeared in full-dress or gala uniform. The Hungarian Life Guards wore panther skins and yellow *czismus*. The private servants, the servants in livery, the inspector of the carriages, and the Court Quartermasters were bareheaded.

At the Elizabeth Bridge over the Wieden, which forms the boundary of the city on that side, was erected an extensive and handsome portal of honour, in the form of an immense pavilion, surmounted by a gilded metal cupola, from which were suspended hangings of red damask, drawn back by Cupids. The pavilion extended to the extremity of the bridge, and rested upon eight pillars, to represent marble; the roof of iron fretwork tastefully interwoven with foliage, and flanked by a balustrade, on each end of which were placed high pillars crowned by the Imperial eagle, and entwined with flowers. As the state carriage with the Princess passed under the triumphal arch the procession halted, and from all sides resounded the cheers of the multitude, and salvos of artillery. The Burgomaster, at the head of the Municipality and the Magistrates of Vienna, welcomed the august bride in a short address, and the Royal carriage passed on to the bridge, which was converted into a greenwood avenue. Here the Royal bride was greeted by a group of maidens, two hundred in number, arrayed in robes of white. One of them gracefully presented to the Princess a bouquet composed of her favourite flowers—lilac, lilies of the valley, and roses—bound with a ribbon woven of the Belgian colours. The homage of the fair daughters of Vienna was deeply gratifying to the Princess, and it was with evident pleasure, and not without emotion, that she gracefully accepted the bouquet from their hands.

The streets through which the procession passed were lined

with troops. Upon the outer Burgplatz the scholars of the Neustadter and Technical Military Academy, with the cadets of the Infantry and Artillery Schools, were drawn up in order. Outside the palace gates various deputations selected to represent the principal public bodies and corporations were assembled. They numbered about 4500 persons, and carried the magnificent banners and other artistic emblems used on the occasion of the Silver Wedding of their Imperial Majesties two years ago. At length the procession reached the "Hofburg," or Imperial Palace, stopping before the "Ambassadors' Steps." The Queen and Princess, attended by the chamberlains and stewards of the Royal household, alighted from the carriage, and were received by the Emperor and Crown Prince. Followed by the whole suite, their Majesties and the bride proceeded through the rows of guards into the apartments where they were awaited by the Empress and the King of the Belgians.

THE MARRIAGE.

The wedding ceremony took place in the Palace Church of the Augustines, at eleven o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The interior of the church was decorated with Gobelin tapestry, purple damask hangings, and lighted crystal chandeliers. In front of the high altar, which was adorned with flowers, stood the gilded prie-dieu and the fauteuils of the Royal bride and bridegroom, above which was a baldachin brocaded with gold. Similar canopies overhung the seats on the right of the altar for the Emperor and Empress and the King and Queen of the Belgians. Close to the places of the Imperial family were the seats of the Prince of Wales, Prince William of Prussia, the Count of Flanders, and other princely visitors. There were seats for the Court officials, the ladies of the palace, the Knights of the Golden Fleece, the heads of the Austrian and Hungarian deputations, the representatives of the high corporate bodies, the Corps Diplomatique, the Army, and the Press. The representatives of the Austrian Episcopacy, arrayed in the gorgeous robes of Roman ecclesiastics, were joined by Cardinal Vanutelli, the Papal Nuncio, and by Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg, Archbishop of Prague, who had to conduct the service. The bridal procession walked from the Palace to the church through the so-called Argus Passage. It was ushered on by the Lord High Steward, the Court Chamberlains, Privy Councillors, Knights of the Golden Fleece, and the Court Chaplain. These were followed, walking in pairs, by the Archduke Karl Ludwig and the Prince of Wales, Archduke Ludwig Victor and Prince William of Prussia, Duke of Tuscany and Lord Torrington (representing Queen Victoria), Archduke Joseph (brother to the Queen of the Belgians) and Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Archduke Heinrich and the Count of Flanders, Archduke Rainer and the Duke of Coburg, Archduke Sigismund and the Duke of Nassau, Archdukes William and Ernest. Then came the bridegroom—namely, the Crown Prince Rudolph, attended by his Chamberlains, and followed by the Emperor of Austria and the King of the Belgians, the Lord Chamberlain, the Officers of the Guard, and the Gentlemen of the Belgian Court.

The Empress and the Queen of the Belgians walked together, conducting Princess Stéphanie of Belgium between them, attended by their respective suites, and followed by the Archduchess Gisela and the Archduchess Clotilde, the Archduchess Maria Theresa and the Duchess of Tuscany, the Archduchess Marie and the Princess Victoria of Prussia, the Duchess of Coburg and the Countess of Flanders. The Chamberlains of the Royal Princesses escorted them on each side. The Ladies of the Robes and Ladies of Honour closed the procession. It was saluted, on its arrival, with a flourish of trumpets, and was received at the church steps by the Prince Archbishop of Prague. Their Majesties conducted the Bride and Bridegroom to the prie-dieu before the High Altar, and then took their own seats under the baldachins.

The Prince on the right and the Princess on the left knelt in devotion while the Prelate performed the consecration of the nuptial rings. They rose and, after bowing to their august parents, advanced together to the High Altar. The Archbishop delivered a short but impressive address; in which he alluded to the marriage of the present Emperor and Empress, solemnised in that church twenty-five years ago, and said that millions of their subjects would now join in beseeching the blessing of Heaven upon the Crown Prince and his bride. The Archbishop then put the usual questions, first to the Prince and then to the Princess. The Chaplain of the Hofburg presented the golden silver with the nuptial rings, and the Prince first placed one upon the finger of the Princess, who in her turn placed the other upon his hand. Then, joining hands, they received the benediction of the priest upon their union. At this moment salvos of artillery from the "Burg Platz" broke in upon the solemn silence of the church, and announced the completion of the nuptial ceremony. The roar of the guns was succeeded by joyous peals from every church steeple in the city.

After a pause, all kneeling, the officiating Prelate offered up the usual prayers, and sprinkled the newly-married pair with holy water. They rose, and, bowing first before the altar and then to their parents, resumed their former places on the prie-dieu, while the Prelate intoned the "Te Deum Laudamus," which was taken up by the silvery voices of the choir. Six Pages of the Court were standing by the altar with burning tapers. Again resounded salvos of artillery, followed by the pealing of the bells. When the "Te Deum" was finished, two Court Chaplains chanted the "Benedicamus Patrem," and the Prelate concluded by giving his blessing to the kneeling assembly.

While the procession was re-forming the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their relatives and guests. The Emperor embraced and kissed the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess; and so did the Empress and the King and Queen of the Belgians. The procession left the church under a flourish of trumpets, in nearly the same order that it came; save that the newly-married pair walked together, in front of the Emperor and the King of the Belgians, who were followed by the Empress and the Queen of the Belgians.

The Council of the Royal Academy have testified their sense of the importance to artists of the new Copyright Bill of the Law Amendment Society by subscribing £50 towards the expenses. The Hibernian Academy of Arts, the Scottish Academy, the Society and Institute of Painters in Water Colours, the Society of Arts, and the Committee of the Grosvenor Gallery have each subscribed ten guineas; and the Printers' Association, £50.

The public school prize medals given annually by the Royal Geographical Society to encourage the study of geography in our public schools have been awarded as follows for the ensuing year:—In physical geography, the gold medal to R. G. Reid, of Dulwich College; and the silver medal to S. Edkins, of the City of London School. In political geography, the gold medal to T. Brooks, of the London International College; and the silver medal to C. T. Knaus, of Dulwich College. Boys from the following schools obtain "honourable mention":—Harrow, Winchester, Dulwich, London International College, Manchester Grammar School, and Liverpool College.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

HYDROGEN.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his second lecture on the Non-Metallic Elements, given on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., resumed his experimental illustrations of the phenomena connected with the occlusion of hydrogen gas by palladium. That hydrogen combines with iron and other metals was demonstrated, and it was stated that a meteorite, when heated by the late Professor Graham, gave off gas of which at least 85.5 per cent was hydrogen; from which he inferred that the meteorite must have been ignited in an atmosphere of which the prevailing ingredient was hydrogen, in a highly condensed state. The absorption of oxygen gas by silver in a state of fusion, and the expulsion of the gas as if from a volcanic crater when the metal cooled, was well shown, and the great difference between this phenomenon and the occlusion of hydrogen by palladium was pointed out. As no non-metallic element in a gaseous state has been observed in the chromosphere of the sun, the presence of hydrogen in it is regarded as a very important evidence of the metallic character of this gas. Some striking illustrations of the results obtained by the scientific application of powerful and low silent electric currents were given, and the universal action of the latter in the processes of vegetation was specially noticed.

OZONE.—ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

Professor Dewar in his third lecture, given on Tuesday, the 10th inst., illustrated the production and properties of ozone, a modified state of the oxygen of the atmosphere, observed by Schönbein of Basel in 1840, during the decomposition of water by the electric current. Ozone is produced by the electric discharge, and by various forms of oxidation in the atmosphere, and by the combustion of phosphorus in the presence of moisture. During its formation it stores up much energy, and is consequently a more powerful oxidiser than oxygen itself. Successive researches have demonstrated ozone to be really three volumes of oxygen compressed into two. How its presence may be readily tested by the iodate of starch was explained. Illustrations were also given of the formation of nitrates and nitrous acid in the atmosphere by silent electrical discharges, with suggestions as to the way in which plants probably combine the nitrogen essential to their growth. In the latter part of the lecture the Professor considered and explained the origin of atmospheric electricity. The enormous energy required for the electric discharges in the atmosphere can be most readily obtained from the precipitation of aqueous vapour, as cloud, fog, or ice globules. Experiments were shown to prove that vapour precipitates most readily when the temperature is reduced in presence of finely suspended solid matter, which always exists in air, but which can be removed by passing it over cotton-wool. In pure air precipitation takes place in large spheres of water, which fall slowly. In impure air the spherules are very small, and take a long time to fall, thus producing a mist. The actual amount of solid matter required to generate this misty state of the water particles does not exceed the fourteen-thousandth part of a milligramme; so that the reaction, for delicacy, can only be compared with spectroscopic tests. The fine spheres of water produce coronas round flame; the large ones do not. The recent experiments of Coulier and Aitken on this subject were illustrated, and will be continued.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

Professor Tyndall in his second lecture, on Thursday, the 8th inst., specially referred to Robert Norman's observation of the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle in 1576, which is due to the attraction of the earth. At the equator the position of the needle is horizontal; but it dips more and more as it is carried northwards, till at the magnetic north pole it becomes vertical, which was ascertained by Sir James Ross on June 1, 1831. A long-continued series of observations has demonstrated that the earth is really a great magnet, with properties like those of ordinary magnets. By projecting the magnified shadow of a circular steel magnet upon the screen, and causing iron filings to be strewn upon the magnet, Professor Tyndall showed how the lines of force proceed from the earth. He also showed how bodies are magnetised by induced terrestrial currents, and then explained and illustrated the principles involved in the diurnal variation of the declination of the magnetic needle. He also alluded to the relation observed between the periodicity of the maximum of aurora boreales and of the solar spots, and the probability that the sun acts upon the earth just as one magnet acts upon another. The action of the moon upon the magnetic needle was also noticed. Among other experiments, the Professor showed how the polarity of a magnetised poker was changed by percussion. Finally, he exhibited the lines of force produced from a copper wire, a non-magnetic metal, which had been magnetised by means of an electric current.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Professor Tyndall, in beginning his third lecture, on Thursday, the 12th inst., commented on the long-continued invaluable labours of Sir Edward Sabine and others at various Government observatories, in different parts of the world, in relation to terrestrial magnetism, and on the very important researches of Sir G. B. Airy and Mr. Archibald Smith for neutralising the dangerous effects of the earth's magnetic currents upon iron ships. He then gave a number of experiments illustrating the phenomena of electro-magnetism. A copper wire and a coil or helix of copper-wire, when connected with a voltaic battery, behaved precisely as an ordinary magnet. The magnetism of the helix was greatly increased by the insertion of a core of soft iron. Magnetism was infused into them by the electric current. He then explained and illustrated Ampère's theory of molecular currents. The alternate minute elongation and contraction of a bar of iron, when magnetised and demagnetised, was well shown by the movements of a spot of light reflected from a small mirror attached to the bar. Sir William Grove's beautiful experiment, exhibiting the movements of magnetised particles of magnetic oxide, was well shown; and the influence of the magnet upon the green vapour of silver in the arc between the poles of the voltaic battery was very striking. In conclusion, the construction of Reiss's telephone, invented in 1861, was explained, and sounds produced by it in the laboratory were distinctly heard in the theatre.

THE LAND SYSTEMS OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The Hon. George C. Brodrick, in beginning his discourse at the weekly evening meeting on Friday, the 6th instant, stated that the English and Irish land systems have a common historical origin—namely, a tribal settlement or village community, representing a clan or group of kindred families. This left no room for the present threefold division of landlords, tenant-farmers, and farm labourers. Gradually the chief members of the clan obtained larger allotments, and formed a landed aristocracy, under which the village community became the manor, the greater freeholders became tenants, and the lesser sank to the class of villeins or mere labourers. These changes were effected in England before the Norman conquest, and in Ireland before the rule of Henry II. During the Middle Ages this land system was

profoundly affected by the introduction of feudal tenures. Feudalism, it was said, is still the real basis of our present land systems, though legally abolished in the reign of Charles II.; and it continued to regulate those of the Continent till the French Revolution. The chief indelible features of feudalism which Mr. Brodrick discussed and illustrated were:—1, The law of primogeniture; 2, family settlements; 3, the consequent distribution of land among a comparatively small and decreasing number of families; 4, the cultivation of the land by a class of tenant-farmers, holding from year to year, and frequently without the security of a lease; and, 5, the dependent condition of the agricultural labourers, hired daily or weekly, and seldom having any interest in the soil. In these respects, when compared with other countries, England is unique. Adverting to Ireland, he gave many details respecting the relative positions of the land-owners, the tenant-farmers, and the cottiers. In his concluding remarks he expressed his conviction that no land reforms can be permanent or beneficial which are not in harmony with the organic and apparently indestructible elements of our national character.

MENTAL IMAGES AND VISION.

Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, the 13th inst., by stating that, during his inquiries respecting Mental Imagery, he had met with many sane and healthy persons subject to visions or hallucinations of sight or sound. Scenes flashed unaccountably across their mind's eye, reaching from the lowest to the highest forms. Under these he ranked the "number forms," which are fixed patterns, peculiar to individuals, in which those who see them find their visualised numbers invariably to arrange themselves. Another form is the involuntary association of colour with sounds. A large and very curious diagram, drawn by the Rev. J. Key, of Graham's Town, South Africa, was exhibited, showing letters, words, and colours. A third form of vision—the association of features or faces with words—was exhibited by sketches, contributed by Mrs. Haweis, the authoress. The poet Goethe stated that whenever he bent his head, closed his eyes, and thought of a rose, a sort of rosette appeared, and continued unfolding its petals, so long as he chose to watch it. Illustrations of the forms of vision experienced by the Rev. George Henslow were also shown. Another stage of vision is the phantasmagoria—a crowd of faces seen by many in the dark, just before sleeping, and by some in daylight. In relation to these, Mr. Galton referred to his own experience. In one case, a solitary link in a chain of events was wholly isolated from the rest. So it is in visions; one link in a series of brain actions lies within the domain of consciousness, while all that precedes or follows lies without, and the existence of such can only be inferred. The formation of faces in the fire, on wall papers, &c., was attributed to the narrowness of distinct vision, much aided by imagination. Three lantern photograph images were exhibited of selected, rejected, and supplied pictures of faces. A dioramic combination of the first two produced the picture as it fell on the retina, and a combination of the first and last produced the illusion. Other illustrated explanations were given, with interesting anecdotes.

EARLY SCOTTISH LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley began his second lecture on Saturday the 7th inst., with remarks on the evidence of the old Scandinavian spirit in the Border ballads, of which "Chevy Chase," celebrating the battle of Otterburn, on Aug. 19, 1388, was described as a typical example. After noticing the "Oryginall Cronykil of Scotland," in octosyllabic metre, by Andrew Wyntoun, prior of St. Serf, Lochleven, about 1420, who collected many quaint legends, the Professor characterised the "Adventures of Sir William Wallace," written by Blind Harry, a wandering minstrel, about 1461, as less refined than "The Bruce," by Archdeacon Barbour, and containing mythical incidents, yet full of natural vigour. The metre, varying with the subject, indicates French influence. Literature, which languished in England in the latter part of the fifteenth century, through the desolating War of the Roses, flourished in Scotland, and poets abounded, favoured by the Court of James IV. Eminent among these was Robert Henryson, the first Scottish pastoral poet, deeply imbued with a sense of nature. As a specimen of this work Professor Morley read "Robin and Makyn," a dialogue. Henryson produced "Fables," in which Scottish humour and wisdom are mingled, and vigorous lyrics. William Dunbar, the first really great poet after Chaucer, was born about 1460, and some of his works were printed by Andrew Miller and Walter Chapman, the first licensed to print in Edinburgh, in 1507. His works are allegorical, moral, and comic. As a specimen, the Professor read the pathetic "Lament of the [deceased] Makers" (or poets), each verse ending with the Latin words, "Timor mortis conturbat me" ("The fear of death disturbeth me"). The productions of Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, the translator of the *Æneid* of Virgil about 1513, were described as frequently verbose and conventional. Sir David Lindsay, born about 1490, had the charge of James V. from his infancy, and was his lifelong faithful friend and monitor, as shown in many poems, such as "The Dream" and "The Complaint." "The Satire of the Three Estates," a morality play, which combined broad humour with deep pathos, was performed before the King and Court in 1539, and no doubt conduced to the "friendly act of reformation" soon after. Lindsay eventually became an associate of John Knox, who warmly supported the ecclesiastical and moral code established by Calvin at Geneva in 1541, and made it the basis of the Scottish National Church.

LATER SCOTTISH LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley in his third lecture, given on Saturday last, the 14th inst., after some remarks on John Knox, to whom Scotland owes its popular national education, and giving an extract from his violent "Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women" in 1558, quoted one of the "Godly and Spiritual Songs" of the time, directed against the Pope. He then gave a rapid sketch of the life and works of George Buchanan (1506–1582), renowned for his Latin poems and plays, and for his keen satires against the Franciscans, for which he suffered much persecution. The poetry of William Drummond of Hawthornden (1585–1649), the associate of Ben Jonson, were said to show more refinement than vigour; while the "Apology for the Quakers," by Robert Barclay, was cited as a specimen of sharp warning addressed to Charles II. (1678). After noticing the depressing influence of formalism and rationalism in the beginning of the eighteenth century, Professor Morley commented on the revival of the sense of nature, apparent in the "Gentle Shepherd" of the kindhearted, cheery Allan Ramsay, and the elegant "Seasons," which prove James Thomson to have been a close observer of the phenomena he describes. David Hume was characterised as among the first to apply the philosophic study of cause to our history. Smollett's novels were referred to as exhibiting a deep knowledge of human nature, with broadly humorous pictures of the life of the time; and Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," laid the foundation of the success of modern political economy. "The Farmer's Ingle" of the

unfortunate Robert Ferguson, and the immortal lyrics of his great successor, Robert Burns, having been commented on, the lecture closed with a graphic sketch of the life of Sir Walter Scott, who, after attaining great prosperity, when he found himself face to face with ruin, did not succumb, but died an honest man, and died for his honesty.

Professor Roscoe will give a discourse on the Artificial Production of Indigo on Friday evening next, the 27th inst.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty during the past week, previous to her departure for the Highlands, has entertained numerous guests both at luncheon and at dinner, the visitors having included Princess Christian, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Count d'Eu, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Tait, the Portuguese Minister, and Madame d'Antas, the Belgian Minister, and Madame Solvyns, the United States Minister, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and various distinguished personages.

Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Leopold have been staying with the Queen at Windsor.

The Lord Steward and the Comptroller of the Household have had audiences of her Majesty to present addresses from both Houses of Parliament, and the Judge Advocate-General has also had an audience of the Queen.

Her Majesty and the Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday, in the private chapel of the castle; the Rev. Francis Paget, Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford, officiating.

On Monday the Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Empress Eugénie at Coombe Cottage, Malden. The journey was made by railway via Twickenham Junction to Norbiton, whence her Majesty drove to her destination. Among those assembled on the route to give loyal greeting were the inmates of the Kingston Union.

The King and Queen of Sweden and Norway arrived from Bournemouth on Tuesday on a visit to the Queen, and his Majesty was invested with the Order of the Garter.

Her Majesty held a Council on Wednesday. The first state concert of the season was given the same evening at Buckingham Palace.

The favourite peacocks of the late Lord Beaconsfield have been sent from Hughenden Manor to the Queen at Windsor by her Majesty's desire.

The Queen expressed a wish that the group entitled "The Good Shepherd," modelled by the Rev. Canon Harford, may be reproduced in bronze for her.

Viscount Torrington has returned from Vienna, where he was deputed to represent her Majesty at the nuptials of the Crown Prince Rudolph and Crown Princess Stéphanie.

It is stated that the Queen has determined, on the occasion of her approaching birthday, to confer upon Prince Leopold the style and title of the Duke of Albany.

Her Majesty has received a copy of the newly-revised New Testament at the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as representing the Committee of Revision.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of holding the volunteer review on July 9.

Sir John Cowell, by command of the Queen, attended the funeral of the late Mr. Andrew Toward, at Whippingham church. Mr. Toward was for thirty-nine years land steward at Osborne to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was received and fêted at Pesth with the utmost enthusiasm. He attended the spring races last Saturday, when, upon his arrival upon the course, the military bands in attendance played "God Save the Queen." In the evening the Magyar nobility gave a ball at the Hôtel de l'Europe in honour of his Royal Highness. On Sunday the Prince dined with Count Andrassy, and was present afterwards at a soirée given by him.

An official communication to the Swansea Corporation states that the Prince will open the new dock at that port in October, when the Princess will probably accompany him.

The Princess has accepted from Lord Carrington, as chairman of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, two shawls manufactured in British wools. Her Royal Highness dined with Lord and Lady Suffield on Tuesday.

Madame Curt Schulz has played her newly-introduced instrument, the Hungarian pedal cymbal, before the Princess.

A Reuter's telegram of Monday from Albany, Western Australia, states:—Her Majesty's ship Bacchante, having on board Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, has arrived here partially disabled, having been struck during a gale by a heavy sea, which injured her steering gear, carried away her life-boat, and did other damage. The Bacchante consequently parted from the detached squadron on the 12th inst., and has put in here for repairs. If all goes well she will join the squadron on the 19th at Cape Otway, south-west from Port Phillip. The two Princes are in perfect health.

Princess Christian opened a bazaar at the Cannon-street Hotel last Saturday in aid of the funds of Mrs. Hilton's *crèche*, infant home and infant infirmary.

Princess Louise of Lorne, with Prince Leopold, dined with Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P., and Mrs. Cyril Flower on Monday at Surrey House, Hyde Park-place. After dinner Mrs. Flower held her first assembly. The Princess and Prince Leopold have been to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden; and her Royal Highness has inspected the old church of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and Crosby Hall, the old palace of Richard III., and has visited the United Arts Gallery.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present at the opening of Gordon House, Endsleigh-gardens, as a home for German girls of the working class. The German Ambassador presided at a luncheon, and among those present were the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, who have been the principal contributors to the expense of opening the home. The Duchess declared the opening.

Prince Leopold has visited the International Exhibition of Milling Machinery at the Agricultural Hall.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duchess of Teck have lunched with Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett.

On Tuesday, at Moor Park, Rickmansworth, the seat of Lord Ebury, great rejoicings took place, it being Lord and Lady Ebury's "golden wedding" day. The tenantry presented them with a congratulatory address and a silver inkstand, the tradespeople a similar address and a silver épergne, and the servants of the household a silver candelabrum.

Messrs. Radclyffe and Co., of High Holborn, have been awarded a silver medal and diploma for their umbrella fountain in the Norwich Fisheries Exhibition.

Thirty-six thousand emigrants left Liverpool last month for the United States, showing an increase of six thousand on the number that left in April last year.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bedford-Jones, Canon, to be Archdeacon of Ontario.
Berry, W. B., Vicar of Hoddlesden, near Darwen; Vicar of Smallbridge.
Brown, Henry Cavendish; Rector of Bredon.
Brown, J. R., Vicar of Oughtibridge, near Sheffield; Rector of Holland, near Rollin.
Buck, R. H. K., Rector of St. Dominick; Honorary Canon of St. Germain in Truro Cathedral.
Chappel, William Pester, Rector of Camborne; Honorary Canon of St. Constantine in Truro Cathedral.
Devereux, Nicholas Jessop; Vicar of St. Mary's, Hoxton.
Duke, H. H., Vicar of Westbury; Rector of Brixton Deverill, Salisbury.
Escott, William Sweet; Perpetual Curate of Crewkerne.
Johnson, John Allen; Vicar of Biddlestone-cum-Slaughterford, Wilts.
Lowe, Charles; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors.
Melville, David, Rector of Great Whitley; Canon of Worcester.
Milsom, Edward, Assistant-Curate of St. Stephen's, Lewisham, S.E.; Vicar of Helderthorpe, York.
Nichols, Henry Reginald; Curate of Skelton-in-Cleveland.
Pope, A., Vicar of Preston-on-Wye and Blakemere; Vicar of Diddlebury.
Prest, Edward, Archdeacon of Durham; Rector of Ryton.
Reed, Charles Martyn; Rector of Hasfield.
Richardson, H. H., Honorary Canon; Canon-Residentiary, Cathedral of Argyll and the Isles.
Ritchie, Robert; Incumbent of St. Anne's, Cupar-Angus, N.B.
Shepherd, W. H.; Vicar of Preston-on-Wye with Blakemere.
Smart, Edward Henry; Vicar of Kirby-in-Cleveland.
Smyth, Arthur; Curate of North Ormsby.
Tahourdin, S. K., Curate of Holy Trinity, Westminster; Minor Canon in H.M. Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor Castle.
Thornton, F. V.; Honorary Canon of Truro Cathedral.
Torre, Nicholas Kirkby; Curate in Sole Charge of South Marston, Wilts.
Tudor, J. L.; Vicar of Turkestan.
Vidal, R. W. Sealy; Vicar of Abbotsham, North Devon.
Wanstall, E. F.; Vicar of St. George's, near Wellington, Shropshire.
Yarranton, A. J.; Perpetual Curate of Burtle, Diocese of Bath and Wells.

The spring conference of the Church Association was held last week at Willis's Rooms.

The anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy was held on Wednesday, under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral.

A fine five-light Munich window, by Messrs. Mayer and Co., has been placed in Dinington church to the memory of Mr. John Carver Athorpe, of Dinington Hall.

The new Church of St. Alban's, Birmingham, was opened on the 2nd inst.; but, in consequence of the heavy debt which remains upon the building, its consecration has been deferred.

The Rev. W. Warburton, Inspector of the Winchester District, succeeds Canon Tinsling as Inspector of Training Colleges for Schoolmistresses in England and Wales.

At St. Jude's Church, Southsea, on Sunday week, a member of the congregation put in the collecting bag a cheque for £2000 in aid of the fund for a new church in the parish.

The Queen has issued a Commission to inquire into the constitution and working of the Ecclesiastical Courts as created or modified under the Reformation Statutes of the 24th and 25th years of King Henry VIII. and any subsequent Acts.

The Rev. Thomas Dugdale Harland, M.A., M.L., on his resignation of the curacy of Stretford, Manchester, has received from the congregation, the choir, and the Sunday schools, numerous tokens of regard and esteem.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on the 7th inst. consecrated the new chancel of St. Mary's Church, Plaistow, which has been added at a cost of £2063. Although begun so long ago as 1864, the edifice still lacks two transepts and a tower.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on Saturday last consecrated a new church, built by Mrs. Hull at Faversham to perpetuate the memory of her late husband, Mr. W. W. Hull, of the firm of gunpowder manufacturers, in the district known as the Brents suburb of Faversham.

Under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the sixty-third annual meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society was held on the 9th inst. at the offices, 7, Whitehall. The report for the year showed that applications had greatly increased, while only a small increase in the subscriptions had been made on the amount collected in 1879-80.

The Convocation of Canterbury resumed its sittings on Tuesday, when a formal report was made of the completion of the Revision of the New Testament, and the Primate said he hoped at no distant time that the Revision of the Old Testament would be finished. A committee was appointed to consider the subject of the inadequate performance of duties by clergymen; and the Lower House passed a resolution in favour of constituting a Board of Missions.

The galleries having been removed from St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, one of the noblest parish churches in England, five large three-light windows in the south aisle have been filled by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne with some admirable painted glass, in memory of departed friends of the several donors—Mr. Sparke, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Stow, Mr. King, and Miss Wright. These windows form part of a series of ten, and the subject to be illustrated throughout is "The Triumph of Faith," as exemplified in the 11th chapter of Hebrews. It is hoped that the remaining five windows in the aisle may before long receive the attention of generous persons anxious to provide a graceful memorial of those who have "gone before."

According to a long-established custom, Messrs. Webster and Larkin have issued a second edition of "Webster's Royal Red Book." That the work is corrected down to a very recent date is shown by the omission of Lord Beaconsfield's name from the alphabetical list of names, and also from the list of residents in Curzon-street and from the members of her Majesty's Privy Council; to which the names of Sir Arthur Hobhouse and other recently "sworn" members are added. The name of Lord Carlingford also appears as Lord Privy Seal in the room of the Duke of Argyll.

At meeting of the School Board for London, on the 12th inst., a deputation, headed by Mr. J. Beal, presented a memorial having reference to the proposed scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the future administration of Christ's Hospital. The deputation urged that instead of the scheme of the Charity Commissioners the property of the hospital should be realised and applied to the maintenance of day schools for both sexes throughout the metropolis, or in some other way, to advance the education of the great mass of the poorer class. The memorial was referred to the Educational Endowments Committee. The meeting was made special to elect a member in place of the late Sir Charles Reed, and Mr. B. S. Olding was elected by a large majority.

Mr. G. E. Baker, M.A., Magdalen College, the secretary to the Delegacy for the Oxford Local Examinations, has issued a tabular statement of the total number of candidates and of the subjects offered for the examination, which begins on Monday, May 30, at two p.m. There are thirty-seven centres this year, being four in excess of last year. The number of junior candidates this year is 1631, of whom 418 are girls and 1213 boys, being an increase of 159 candidates over last year. The number of senior candidates this year is 771, of whom 395 are girls and 382 boys, being an increase of 97 over last year. The total number of candidates this year is 2412, against 2116 last year. There will be an examination for "women" candidates at thirteen centres this year.



THE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE AT VIENNA: STATE ENTRY OF THE BRIDE INTO VIENNA.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 505.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOHN DIGBY MURRAY, BART.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Digby Murray, Bart., of Blackbarony, in the county of Peebles, formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, died at Florence on the 8th inst. He was born April 17, 1798, the second son of Sir John Murray, eighth Baronet, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Digby, of Sandylane, in the county of Limerick, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his elder brother, Sir Archibald John Murray, in 1860. He married, first, 1823, Susannah, daughter of Mr. James Cuthbert; and secondly, 1827, Frances, daughter and coheir of Mr. Patten-Bold, of Bold Hall, M.P., and by the latter leaves issue. The eldest son is now Sir Digby Murray, eleventh Baronet, of Blackbarony. The baronetcy of this old family was conferred by Charles I. on Sir Archibald Murray, of Blackbarony, in 1628.

DR. SANDWITH.

Humphrey Sandwith, M.D., C.B., died at 26, Avenue Friedland, Paris, on the 16th inst. He was born in 1822, the eldest son of Dr. Sandwith, an eminent Yorkshire physician; and settled at Constantinople in 1849 to follow the medical profession. Thus commenced his connection with the East, where he subsequently acquired so much distinction and celebrity. He was attached to Mr. Layard's expedition to Nineveh; and in 1853, after the Russian and Turkish war broke out, joined General Beaton's force on the Danube as medical officer. Not long after, when General Williams undertook the defence of Kars, Sandwith was appointed chief of his medical staff, and performed his arduous duties in that memorable siege with the greatest humanity and skill. On his return home he published his work "The Siege of Kars," descriptive of an episode of historic importance with which the names of Williams, Lake, and Sandwith will be for ever associated. The Queen conferred on him the decoration of C.B., and the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. In 1857 Dr. Sandwith was made Colonial Secretary in the Mauritius, and remained in that office until 1860. A few years later, in 1868, he contested, unsuccessfully, the borough of Marylebone, on Liberal principles. He was always devoted to Serbia, and was regarded as the chief representative in Western Europe of Servian interests.

The Hon. Maria Wrottesley, daughter of John, first Lord Wrottesley, by Lady Caroline, his wife, daughter of Charles Earl of Tankerville, on the 2nd inst., aged seventy-two.

Lady Du Cane (Mary Dorothea), wife of Colonel Sir Edmund Frederick Du Cane, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, and daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Molloy, Rifle Brigade, on the 13th inst., aged forty-six.

Colonel George Sim, of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, on the 13th inst., at his residence, Sparrows Herne, Bushey Heath, near Watford, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He served in the Sutlej campaign, and was present at the battle of Sohraon.

The Rev. Charles John Elliott, M.A., Vicar of Winkfield, and hon. Canon of Christ Church Oxford, on the 11th inst., in his sixty-second year. Mr. Elliott graduated at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, in 1840. Known as an accomplished Hebraist, he was appointed on the Old Testament Revision Committee, now sitting.

The Venerable Richard Brindley Hone, M.A., Archdeacon of Worcester, and Rector of Halesowen, near Birmingham, on the 5th inst., aged seventy-six. He graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1827, was ordained in the following year, and in 1836 became Rector of Halesowen. In 1845 he was appointed to an honorary canonry in Worcester Cathedral, and in 1849 to the archdeaconry of Worcester.

Mr. Ambrose Isted, of Ecton, Northamptonshire, D.L., on the 13th inst., in his eighty-fifth year—a considerable landed proprietor, representing an old Northamptonshire family. He married first, in 1832, Eleanor Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Richard Bruce Stopford, which lady died in 1851; and secondly, in 1853, the Hon. Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Viscount Anson, and widow of the Hon. Charles John Murray.

Lady Henry Moore, mother of the Marquis of Drogheda, recently, at her residence in Eccleston-square, aged seventy-eight. She was the second daughter of Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., afterwards Lord Congleton, and married Lord Henry Seymour Moore, Sept. 28, 1824. Her husband died in August, 1825, and by him she had an only son, the present Marquis of Drogheda. She remained a widow five years, when she married Mr. Edward Henry Cole, of Stoke Lyne, Oxon.

Sir Robert Bowcher Clarke, C.B., late Chief Justice of Barbadoes, on the 9th, at Eldridge, Chislehurst, aged seventy-eight. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Bowcher Clarke, of Eldridge, in the island of Barbadoes. In 1827 he took his degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in the same year. He held the office of Solicitor-General in Barbadoes from 1837 to 1842, and was also Speaker of the House of Assembly. In 1842 he was appointed Chief Justice of Barbadoes, and he also held the Chief Justiceship of St. Lucia from 1848 to 1859. He retired in 1874.

The Hon. and Rev. William Howard, M.A., Hon. Canon of York, and Rector of Whiston, in Yorkshire, on the 12th inst., at his Rectory. He was born April 23, 1815, the third son of Kenneth-Alexander, first Earl of Effingham, G.C.B., by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Neil, third Earl of Rosebery. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated third class in classics and mathematics. The rectory of Whiston he held from 1841, and the hon. canonry of Driffield from 1862. He married, Feb. 12 in that year, Barbara Frances Wilhelmina, daughter of Lieutenant-General Chester.

Mr. Robert Artkington, of Leeds, has given to the Freedmen's Aid Society—an organisation for evangelising Africa by means of coloured American ex-slaves—£3000 for the purpose of extending their operations in East Central Africa, and steps are at once to be taken to accomplish the project.

Mr. Joseph Armitage Robinson, has been elected a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Mr. Robinson was fourth Classic in the Tripos of 1881, Chancellor's Classical Gold Medallist of the same year, and one of the Winchester Reading Prizemen of 1880.

A Parliamentary return was issued yesterday week, "arranged according to counties, showing the number of accounts of depositors in Post-Office savings banks remaining open on Dec. 31, 1879," and the amount of interest standing to the credit of those accounts. The total amount so lodged was £32,012,134. Of this England deposited £29,051,024; Wales, £898,575; Scotland, £572,479; Ireland, £1,417,388; and the islands in the British seas, £72,665.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A G (Malda-va).—There are nearly fifty chess clubs in the metropolis, and we cannot devote space to such a long list. You can get the information you require from the "Chess Club Directory," published by Benrose and Sons, 10, Paternoster-buildings.

Dr B L (New York).—You will find the answer to your inquiry in our issue of April 12 last.

Priorius (Bolton).—The late Mr. Staunton was born, as he himself informed us, in the year 1810. He was consequently only fourteen years old when the famous correspondence match between London and Edinburgh was commenced in 1824.

Shadforth. We missed you from the list that week. Your letter must have miscarried in transit. Your solution of No. 1939 is, of course, correct.

H S.—We should not have supposed that any one required to be told the mating stroke in a two-move problem. In No. 1939, after the move 1. K to Kt 4th, if Black play 1. Kt to K B 4th, White's answer is 2. Q to Q 5th, checkmate. You are usually so successful that we fancy you must have set up the position incorrectly.

E W Y (Cape Town).—We shall be glad to hear of your success in establishing a chess club in your locality. The problems enclosed in your letter shall be examined.

L L G (Wells).—The law relating to counting fifty moves becomes operative only when one player has sufficient force on the board to effect mate and the other has not. When the weaker side has Pawns left there is no case for counting, because there is then a possible mating power in the promotion of one of them.

T M M (Secunderabad).—Your problems are held over until you have sent the solutions, which should have accompanied them in the first instance. A Pawn, when advanced to the royal rank, may be promoted to any piece except a King.

E J S B (Newington-butts).—A chess club for ladies is held at the Ladies' College, Little Queen-street, Holborn. Mrs. Down is the president.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 1934 received from T M Manickum (Secunderabad); of No. 1936 from Dr B Lorin (New York); and of Nos. 1938 and 1939 from Va, U.S.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1940 received from Shadforth, J Haigh, A C (Staines), John Tucker, N M Carrig, Leslie Lachlan, William Miller, Espanol, and James Atkinson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1941 received from A C (Staines), Indigator, John Tucker, N M Carrig, J Haigh, J F H (Arundel), Espanol, J J Heaton, W D Hutchins, G Michal (Rotterdam), James Atkinson, and E J S Baldwin.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1942 received from H B, S Farrant, Jupiter Junior, H H Noyes, F G Parsloe, R Ingersoll, D Templeton, C W Milson, F Ferris, S Lowndes, C S Cox, W J Rudman, R J Vines, E Elsbury, Nerina, T Holdron, J G Anstee, Ben Nevis, W Hillier, R Tweddell, N Wardell, B L Dyke, L L Greenaway, Aaron Harper, An Old Hand, C Oswald, Kitten, L Falcon (Antwerp), H Blacklock, Elsie, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, O Fulder (Ghent), M O Halloran, H K Awdry, G W Law, R Gray, D W Kell, Shadforth, E L G, J Alois Schmucke, Albert Maas, J W W, A Chapman, Maurice Abrahams (Paris), Fire Plug, Alpha, James Dobson, Pilgrim, R H Brooks, Leslie Lachlan, Dr F St, J Pez Ventoso, Norman Rumbelow, John O Mills, E Loudon, Frank Littleboy, Lulu, and Henry Frau (Lyons).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1941.

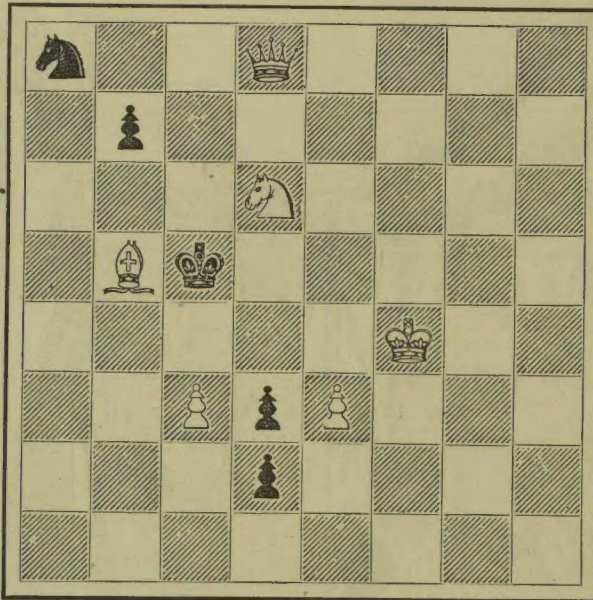
WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to Q 2nd R to K 7th (ch)
2. Kt takes R (ch) K to K 4th
3. Q takes P. Mate.

* If 1. B takes Kt, then 2. B to Kt 7th, mating next move with Q or Kt, according to Black's play.

PROBLEM No. 1944.

By W. H. TAYLOR (Yokohama).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in London between Mr. AYLME MAUDE, of Moscow, and Herr ZUKERTORT.

(Queen's Bishop's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Herr Z.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Herr Z.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q takes R (ch)	R to K sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. Q takes B (ch)	B to Kt 5th
3. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	14. K takes B	B to Kt 4th
4. P to Q 4th	Kt takes P	15. B to Q 3rd	Q to R 4th
5. P to Q 5th	Kt to B 4th	16. B to Q 2nd	R to K B sq
		17. B to K 2nd	P to Q 5th
6. P takes Kt	B takes P (ch)	18. P takes P	Q to R 5th (ch)
7. K to K 2nd	Kt P takes P	19. K to B sq	B takes Kt
		20. P takes B	Q takes P (at Q 5th)
8. Q to R 4th	P to K B 4th	21. B to B 3rd	
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles		
10. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt		
11. Q takes P (at K 4th)	P to Q 4th		
12. Q takes K P			

This fine counterstroke is, we believe, the invention of Mr. G. E. Fraser, of Dundee.

Black may also play 7. P to Q 4th without disadvantage. The move in the text is generally considered slightly inferior.

Black, it is likely enough, anticipated this move when he advanced the P to Q 5th. White cannot now do better than force the draw at once, or remain with both Rooks out of play for the rest of the game.

Most of the analysts concur in the opinion that this coup, giving up the Queen

Played at the Divan, between Messrs. STEELE and BLACKBURN.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. K Kt to K 4th	B to K B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th		
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P		
5. P to B 3rd	B to R 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd		
9. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd		
10. P to K 5th	Kt to R 3rd		
11. Kt to B 3rd	Castles		
12. B takes Kt	P takes B		
13. Kt to K 4th			
14. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to R sq		
15. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt takes P		

A defence which is very rarely adopted, but, as we believe, perfectly sound.

The capture of the Knight was not good; but White, having adopted that line of play, should have continued with 13. Q to Q 2nd.

Black could have taken the Bishop with safety, but probably preferred getting the attack into his own hands.

Obviously, he has nothing better to do.

The beginning of a very pretty combination, which forces the game out of hand.

Obviously, he has nothing better to do.

and White resigned.

The Rev. A. B. Skipworth, of Tetford Rectory, Horncastle, states that the next meeting of the Counties Chess Association will be held at Leamington the latter part of October. During the meeting the various points of his letter, which we published some little time ago, will be fully discussed. Prizes will be offered at Leamington, as in previous years. Mrs. Edmonstone Wilson's memorial prize will be decided at that meeting, and a £25s. prize, given by Mr. J. O. Howard Taylor for the most brilliant casual games, will be offered. The latter prize was held over from the Boston meeting, the conditions of competition not having been complied with. The society will be locally aided by Signor Aspa and Mr. Cutler, along with other patrons. Mr. Skipworth acts as secretary and treasurer.

It is announced that the games in the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Gunzburg will be published in pamphlet form, with notes by Mr. W. N. Potter. Mr. Heywood is the publisher.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 13, 1874) with two codicils (dated March 16, 1876, and Aug. 2, 1878) of Mr. Edward Baker, late of No. 3, The Cedars, Clapham-common, who died on Nov. 13 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Mrs. Hannah Charlotte Baker, the widow, and George Watson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his executors £500 each; to his wife his furniture, plate, horses and carriages; some specific gifts of jewellery to his cousin John Lomas and to Mr. Watson; to the man-servant who has been longest in his service a B Debuture for £180 in the Great Eastern Railway Company; to the man-servant who has been next longest in his employ eighty £1 shares in the County Fire Office; to the man-servant who has been third longest in his service his gold watch, best gold chain, and gold brandy case; to the man-servant who has been fourth longest in his service his second best gold chain, ivory box of gold and silver coins, and large gold pen and pencil case; to each of the male and female servants in his service at his decease £300; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life. At his wife's death he bequeaths £10,000 upon trust to apply the annual income for the benefit of the Protestant poor of the parish of Clapham; £5000 upon trust to apply the annual income for the benefit of the Protestant poor of the parish of Hutton, Essex; £1000 to the Tallowchandlers' Company; £300 each to the London Orphan Asylum, the British Orphan Asylum, the Infant Orphan Asylum, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society; the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; the Orphan Working Schools, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, the National Benevolent Institution, the Commercial Travellers' Schools; the Hospital for Incurables, Clapham-road; the Hospital for Incurables, Putney; the London City Mission, the Ragged School Union, the Clapham Domestic Mission, the Clapham Infants' Friend Society, the Clapham Widows' Friend Society, the Clapham Pension Society, the Clapham branch of the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity, the Clapham General Dispensary, the South American Missionary Society, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children;—£200 each to the Religious Tract Society, the School for the Indigent Blind, the Female Orphan Asylum, the Brompton Consumption Hospital, the Royal Seabathing Infirmary, the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, the London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, the Female Servants' Home Society, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, the School of Industry for Female Orphans, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Book Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, the Colonial Church and School Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Hackney Benevolent Pension Society, the London Philanthropic Society, the South Metropolitan Fire Brigade (Volunteers), and the Royal Botanic Society of London;—and the remainder of such part of his personal estate as may be by law applied for charitable purposes to the principal London hospitals, at the discretion of his trustees. He also leaves, after the death of his wife, to his brother-in-law, the said George Watson, £10,000; to Miss Georgiana Ellen Day, George Henry Cooke, and John Lomas, £3000 each; to Jane Calsden, £500; and the ultimate residue of his trust estate to the children of his said brother-in-law in equal shares.

The will (dated June 22, 1877) with two codicils (dated June 28, 1877, and Sept. 16, 1880) of Mr. Thomas William Palmer, J.P., late of Castle Hill, Brough, East Riding of Yorkshire, who died on March 1 last, at Scarborough, has been proved at the York district registry by Joseph Lambert and Thomas William Palmer, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Charlotte Nelthorpe Hacker, £8000, and he gives her the pair of gauntlets formerly belonging to Queen Henrietta Maria; upon trust for his daughters Mrs. Mary Brooke Dobree and Miss Eleanor Palmer, £6000 each; upon trust for his clerk, Mr. Blythe, 14,000 Rupee Paper and £2000, together with a cottage residence for life; 100 guineas to his executor, Mr. Lambert; 100 guineas each to his grandchildren; an annuity of £42 to Sarah Ann Peck; and 19 guineas to Ann Mills if in his service at his decease. The residue of his real and personal property he gives to his said son.

The will (dated Sept. 13, 1880) of Miss Mary Ann Hancock Henery, late of No. 38, Arlington-road, Camden Town, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 22nd ult. by Miss Sophia Ann Indermaur and Miss Louisa Margaret Indermaur, the executrices, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testatrix gives £500 each to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; the Middlesex Hospital, University College Hospital, St. Giles's Ragged Schools and Refuges; the Cripples' Home, Marylebone; the Blind Asylum, Kennington; the Hospital for Paralysis, Putney; the School for Fatherless Children, Reedham; the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton; and St. Pancras Almshouses;—£500 to Frances Cromwell, in her service; and the residue of her real and personal estate to her two executrices for their own use.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1880) of Lieutenant Robert Hamond Elwes, Grenadier Guards, late of Congham House, Norfolk, who died on Jan. 28 last at Laing's Neck, Natal, was proved on the 28th ult. by Alexander Weston Jarvis and Thomas Astley Horace Hamond, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator leaves the pictures, plate, and stuffed birds at Congham House, and his watch and chain, to go as heirlooms with his settled estate; certain moneys, securities for money, effects, and £200 per annum charged on his real estate to Mrs. Julie Marie Stevens; and the residue of his real and personal estate to the person who shall succeed to the settled estate.

The will (dated Jan. 29, 1879) of Mr. James Stocks Moon, late of Starborough Castle, Lingfield, Surrey, who died on Dec. 10 last, at Brighton, has been proved by James Moorhouse Stocks, the uncle, and Thomas Will, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £4000. The testator leaves Starborough Castle to his brothers George and Walter; and, amongst other bequests, he directs his executors, having promised Mr. Shepherd that he would not sell his white horse Garibaldi, to cause it to be killed, and its skin he gives to Mr. Stocks and Mr. Will to be divided between them. The residue of his property he leaves to his mother and to his sisters, Margaret and Anne. C. G. C.

Mr. Tom Collins, the Conservative candidate, has been returned as member for Knaresborough by a majority of 41 votes over Mr. Milnes Gaskell, in succession to Sir H. Mersey-Thomson, unseated on petition.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT of the **NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (Limited).**

MAY 12, 1881.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £12,037,500.

CAPITAL.—Paid	£1,890,538
Calls Unpaid	6
Uncalled	2,121,966
Reserve Liability	8,025,000
	£12,037,500

RESERVE FUND, £1,133,034.

Number of Shareholders, 6118.

DIRECTORS.

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF AILESBUURY.
CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq.
GEORGE HANBURY FIELD, Esq.
JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq.
DUNCAN MACDONALD, Esq.
HENRY PAULL, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq.
SIR JAMES SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, Bart.
RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq.
ROBERT WIGRAM, Esq.
HON. ELIOT THOMAS YORKE.
EDWARD ATKINSON, Esq., Honorary Director.
ROBERT FERGUSSON and THOMAS GEORGE ROBINSON,
Joint General Managers.
CHARLES NORRIS WILDE, Esq.,
ERNEST JAMES WILDE, Esq.,
Solicitors.

RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq., in the Chair.

REPORT.

The Directors have now the pleasure of presenting the Forty-eighth Annual Report to the Shareholders, and to submit the following statement of profits for the year 1880—viz.:

BALANCE OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS from Dec. 31, 1879	£21,757 4 9
NET PROFITS for the year 1880, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills Discounted, &c.	367,568 18 3
	£389,326 3 0
Less Dividend of 4 per cent paid in July, 1880	£72,000 0 0
Less Dividend of 4 per cent paid in January, 1881	76,275 0 0
Less Bonus of 5 per cent paid in January, 1881	90,900 0 0
Less Bonus of 6 per cent payable in July	113,400 0 0
	351,675 0 0
	£37,651 3 0

The profits of the past year enable the Directors to recommend that a Bonus of 6 per cent for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last be now declared, payable in July next, which, with the Dividend of 4 per cent paid in July last, and the Dividend and Bonus, together, 9 per cent, paid in January, 1881, make the total distribution 19 per cent, free of income tax, leaving a balance of £37,651 3s. to be carried forward to the year 1881, which, with the Reserve Fund of £1,133,034, makes the rest or undivided profits at Dec. 31, 1880, £1,170,685 3s.

The RESERVE FUND of £1,133,034 (wholly invested in Government Securities), shows an increase of £147,802 during the year 1880, as stated hereunder—

Amount at Dec. 31, 1879	£985,232 0 0
Premiums on New Shares since received	147,262 0 0
received in anticipation of calls	540 0 0
	£1,133,034 0 0

The average of the published rates of the Bank of England for the year 1880 was £2 13s. 2d., as compared with £2 10s. 2d. for the year 1879.

In order to meet the requirements of the Branches and connections of the Bank, a Branch was established in LIVERPOOL in December last; and in the early part of the present year a Branch was opened in SOUTH KENSINGTON for the convenience of customers in that neighbourhood.

The Registration of the Bank as a Limited Company was completed on July 1 last. The results have proved eminently satisfactory, and fully justify the best expectations of the Directors.

The Directors report with deep regret the decease of their late esteemed colleague John Kingston, Esq., the oldest member of the Board, who for thirty-six years rendered to the Bank most valuable and important services as a Director.

The death of Mr. Kingston has caused a vacancy in the Direction, for which George Forbes Malcolmson, of 6, Tokenhouse-yard, Esquire, a qualified proprietor, has offered himself as a candidate.

The Directors have to announce the retirement, in September last, of Mr. Holt, one of the General Managers, after a long and faithful service of forty-five years.

The following Directors go out of office by rotation, but, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly—viz.:

JOHN OLIVER HANSON, Esq.
GEORGE HANBURY FIELD, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act, it will be requisite for the Shareholders to elect Auditors and vote their remuneration. Mr. Edwin Waterhouse, of the firm of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, and Co., and Mr. Roderick Mackay, of the firm of Messrs. R. Mackay and Co., offer themselves for re-election.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.	
Dec. 31, 1880.	
Dr.	LIABILITIES.
To PAID-UP CAPITAL:—	
40,000 Shares of £75 each, £10 10s. paid	£420,000 0 0
105,623	269 .. 112 ..
28,125	269 .. 26 ..
16,575	269 .. 22 ..
	£1,839,999 0 0
	514 0 0
	£1,890,538 0 0

RESERVE FUND:—	
At Dec. 31, 1879	£985,232 0 0
Premiums on New Shares received during year 1880	147,262 0 0
Ditto, in anticipation of Calls	540 0 0
	1,133,034 0 0

ASSETS.	
At Bank of England and at Head Office and Branches	£2,677,043 8 0
Call and Short Notice	3,884,500 0 0
	6,561,543 8 0

INVESTMENTS:—	
English Government Securities	£5,105,609 11 10
Indian Government and other Securities, Railway Debentures, &c.	2,874,462 14 2
Bills Discounted, Loans, &c.	17,331,500 7 9
Securities against Acceptances, per contra	438,803 3 10
Banking Premises in London and Country	770,236 0 5
Less at Credit of Depreciation Fund	184,007 0 4
	£86,229 0 1
	£32,916,138 5 8

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BY CASH:—	
At Bank of England and at Head Office and Branches	£2,677,043 8 0
Call and Short Notice	3,884,500 0 0
	6,561,543 8 0

That Mr. Edwin Waterhouse and Mr. Roderick Mackay be reappointed Auditors of the Bank, and that they be paid four hundred guineas for their services during the past year. That the best thanks of the Proprietors be presented to the Directors for their very successful management of the affairs of the Bank.

That the best thanks of the Proprietors be given to the General Managers, and to the Branch Managers, and other Officers of the Bank, for their efficient services.

That the best thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

Extracted from the Minutes by
R. FERGUSSON, } Joint General Managers.
T. G. ROBINSON, }

GENUINE DUBLIN WHISKY.
THE MOST WHOLESOME OF ALL SPIRITS.

DUBLIN WHISKY, Distilled by Messrs.
JOHN JAMESON and SON, GEORGE ROE and CO.
WILLIAM JAMESON and CO., and JOHN POWER and SON.
can be obtained in Wood by wholesale merchants and dealers direct from their respective distilleries.

ROBERT ROBERTS AND CO'S
CELEBRATED TEAS.

TWELVE POUNDS AND UPWARDS CARRIAGE PAID.
Samples and Price-lists free by post.
Queen Insurance-buildings, Liverpool. ESTABLISHED 1840.
No agents.
All communications and orders direct.

Gold Medal, Paris. First Award, Sydney.

FRY'S FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

PURE COCOA ONLY.
FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.
"Strictly pure."—W. W. STODDART, F.L.C., F.O.S., City Analyst, Bristol. Thirteen Exhibition Medals.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.
Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Packets. For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 15,000,000 lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.

Sold Everywhere.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened with Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.

The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
IS A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
FOR THE NURSERY.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
FOR THE FAMILY TABLE.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 56 lb., 8s. 4d.; Households, for Bread making, 8s. 4d.; Whole Wheat Meal (granulated), for Bread, 8s.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 14 lb., 3s.; Hominy, 2s.; Barley, Buck Wheat, Maize, and Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 5s.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lb., 2s. 6d.; Barley Meal, per 14 lb., 3s.; Lentil Flour, per 14 lb., 8d.; per 14 lb., 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-list on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATENTED BY HER MAJESTY, THE PRINCE OF WALES, the Duke of Edinburgh, and 15,000 of the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, for every description of outdoor work, has been established upwards of eighty years, and has the reputation over every part of the habitable globe of being the best Preserver of Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, or Compo.

It stands up to the extreme of climate, and seems only to harden with exposure. It is sold in all colours.—Prices, patterns, and full particulars of free delivery, cash discount, with flattering testimonials; also list of Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, &c., can be had upon application.

WALTER CARSON and SONS,
La Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, London; 21, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
is used by all the leading horticulturists for their conservatories and hot-houses, and has stood a practical test of upwards of eighty years.

CHUBB'S SAFES FOR JEWELS,
DEEDS, PLATE, BULLION, &c.

CHUBB'S LOCKS AND LATCHES,
CHESTS, BOXES, &c.

CHUBB'S ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS
POST-FREE.

CHUBB and SON, 128, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; and 68, St. James's-street, London.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS. Also, EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon Use.

TRELOAR and SONS' LUDGATE-HILL.

MATS. FLOORCLOTH.

LINOLEUM. CARPETS.

TRELOAR and SONS, 69, Ludgate-hill, were established 1832. They are the only firm in London who deal exclusively in Floor Coverings. They have been awarded seven Prize Medals, including one at Paris, 1875. The Fine Arts Galleries at the International Exhibitions of 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1873, and 1875, were covered with matting specially manufactured by them.

PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET.
NEW SPRING GOODS
in all Departments.
ILLUSTRATIONS AND PATTERNS FREE.

FASHION-BOOK and PRICE-LIST will be Ready early in May. Sent free by post.

LADIES IN THE COUNTRY
Are requested to write for Patterns of

NEW SPRING SILKS,
including

PONGE WASHING SILK, 20 yards for 1 Guinea.

PONGEE GARNITURES, 4½ yards long, Embroidered in Silk, 10s. 6d. the piece.

300 PIECES of GRISAILLE SILKS, 23s. 6d. the Dress.

SPECIAL.
180 PIECES of COLOURED GROS GRAIN, in all the New Shades, 2s. 9d. per yard.

100 PIECES of NEW BLACK BROCHÉ SATIN, from 2s. 11d. per yard.

BLACK SATINS, soft and bright, from 1s. 6d. per yard.

100 PIECES of extra Rich BLACK SILK MERVEILLEUX, 4s. 6d. per yard, 24 in. wide.

160 SHADES of New DUCHESSE SATINS, extra wide width, 4s. 9d. per yard.

RICH BLACK SATIN GROUND BROCADED VELVET, for Mantles, &c., 7s. 11d. per yard.

ITALIAN SATINS, in every shade of Colour, from 2s. 11d. per yard.

ALL the LATEST NOVELTIES in SHADED and BROCADED SILKS, from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

LADIES IN THE COUNTRY
are requested to write for Patterns of

NEW SPRING DRESSES,
including

ANGOLA BEIGE, 25 in. wide, 10d. to 1s. 6d. per yard.

ANGOLA BEIGE, 45 in. wide, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.

VIGOGNE CASHMERE, very fine, 26 in. wide, 1s. 6d. per yard.

CACHEMIRE DE L'INDE, 45 in. wide, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 9d. per yard.

CASHMERE MERINOS, New Spring Colours, very wide, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.

CACHEMIRE DE PARIS, very fine, 46 in. wide, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 3d. per yard.

VIGOGNE CLOTH, 26 in. wide, all Wool, 1s. 6d. per yard.

DRAB CASHMERE, 26 in. wide, 1s. to 1s. 9d. per yard.

Rich Wool and Silk MIXED FABRICS, Pompadour and other elegant styles for draping, 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.

All the above in Black and every shade, including the NEW HIGH ART COLOURS.

RICH VELVET VELVETEENS in the New Black, as advertised, very wide, 2s. 10s. 9d. per yard. In White and all the New Colours, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per yard.

SPECIAL SALE of 120 pieces RICH BLACK DAMASSE CASHMERE, at 1s. 9d. per yard; usual price 3s. 6d.

BLACK GREENADINES, Plain, Brocade, and Striped. An enormous collection of PRINTED SATINES, Percales, Cambrics, Cretonnes, &c., in every variety of design. Several hundred pieces last year's patterns best French Cambrics, at 4d. per yard.

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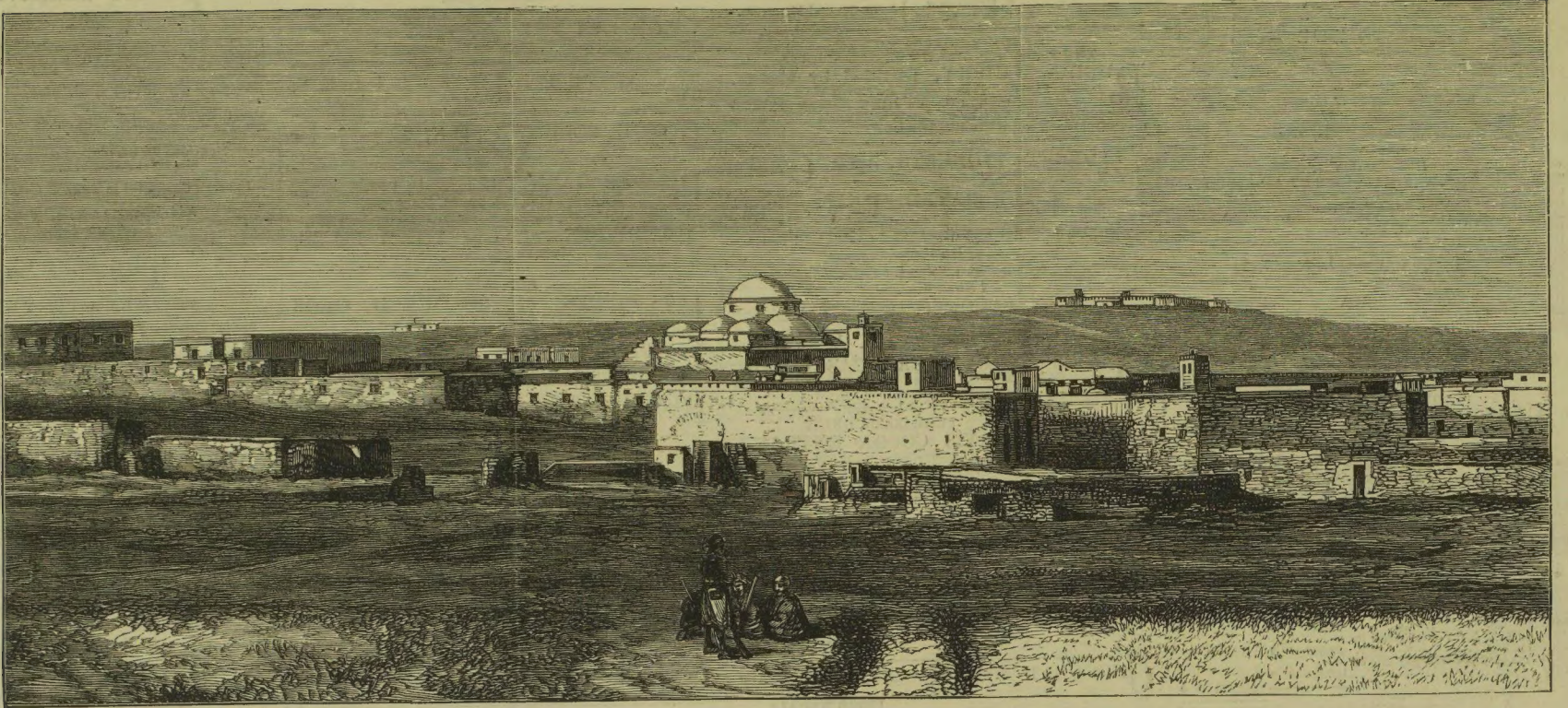
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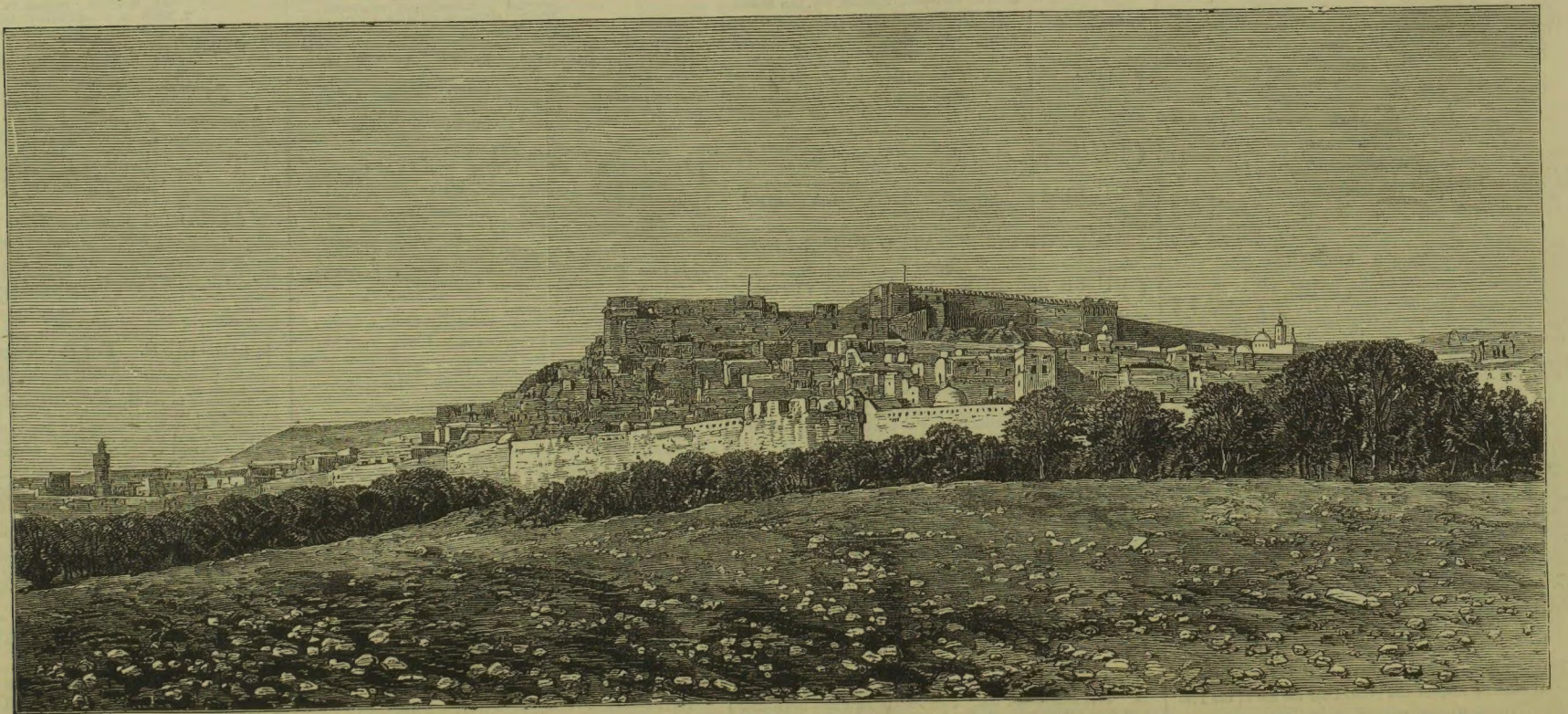
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